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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

CORRESPONDENCE OF CICERO

EDITED FOR SIGHT READING

BY

J. C. KIRTLAND, JR.
PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY

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COR. OF CICERO.
W. P. I

PREFACE.

The necessity of constant practice in the sight translation of Latin and in rapid reading without translation is not yet realized by the greater number of teachers. If the study of the Latin language is to have more than a disciplinary value, it must lead to the ability to read Roman literature with understanding and aesthetic appreciation; and this ability is possible only to the student who has been emancipated from slavery to grammar and lexicon, — and perhaps we should add, the 'literal translation.' The exercises in rapid reading should be begun as soon as the regular forms and some little elementary syntax have been mastered, and should be from the first so frequent as to influence the method of preparation of the more formal lessons. Rapid reading postulates observance of the Latin order, and the student who is led to follow the Latin order cannot but come sooner or later to know the language. No form of recitation is so apparently easy and vain and yet so potentially difficult and profitable as the reading of large amounts of Latin aloud and without translation. The measure of success of this method depends almost entirely upon the teacher, as does indeed the success of all methods of teaching; but much of Roman literature made its appeal in the first instance to the ear rather than the eye, and many a difficult passage may be made clear by a careful pronouncing of it.

The material for the exercises in rapid reading should be carefully chosen. The subject matter should be so

interesting as to tempt the reader on, the language should oppose a minimum of hindrance, and the style should heighten the allurement of the theme by its perspicuity and vivacity. Nothing in Roman literature meets these requirements so nearly as do many of the letters of Cicero. Almost all were intended for the eye of the correspondent alone, and not for publication, and were accordingly, for the most part, genuine in sentiment and easy in diction. They are one of our chief sources for the history of the final years of the Republic, and put us on intimate terms with the men of that momentous time. We owe it to them that we know Cicero himself from all points of view better than any other man of ancient Rome. More important, however, than their historical and autobiographical value is the familiar account they give us of Roman character and of Roman life.

It is believed that with the help given in the footnotes the letters of the present selection will not prove difficult to students who have begun the reading of Cicero, and that they will be found to have sufficient interest to justify their use as late as the first years of the college course. The text is based in the main on the recensions of Mendelssohn, Wesenberg, and O. E. Schmidt.

It remains for me to acknowledge the generous assistance rendered by Prof. A. P. Hall of Drury College, Mr. G. B. Rogers of the Phillips Exeter Academy, and Mr. Glanville Terrell of Harvard College in the reading of proof.

J. C. KIRTLAND, JR.

EXETER, N.H.

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INTRODUCTION.

1. **Writing materials.** — In early times the Romans used for their letters thin tablets of wood or ivory (*tabellae*) smeared with wax (*cera*), through which they scratched (*exarare*) the characters with the *stilus*. This was of metal or ivory, sharpened at one end for writing, and having the other end rounded for erasure (*vertere stilum*). The tablets were surrounded by a raised rim, like that of the modern schoolboy's slate, which served to keep the waxed surfaces apart when two or more tablets were fastened together. To secure the letter from molestation, the *tabellae* were tied together by means of a thread (*linum*) passing through holes in the center, and the knot was sealed with wax and pressed with the signet ring (*anulus*). Inasmuch as letters were often dictated to an amanuensis, this seal (*signum*) was the proof of genuineness, and the thread was therefore cut that the seal might be kept intact (see Cic. *in Cat.* 3. 5. 10, where the image of a distinguished ancestor is used as the seal). Cicero himself preferred to write to his intimates with his own hand, but was often forced by circumstances to resort to dictation (IX.*). In *Att.* 6. 6. 4 Cicero boasts of his forgery of a letter, which he dictated to a secretary of the supposed writer to insure belief in its genuineness.

* The Roman numerals refer to letters of this selection.

2. **Ancient paper.** — We know that many of Cicero's letters were written on the tablets described above, but for the longer letters paper (*charta*) made from the papyrus plant was used. Pliny the Elder is our chief authority for the manufacture of the *chartae*. The pith of the reed was cut into thin strips; these were laid side by side, and covered transversely with a similar layer. They were then wet with water, and perhaps with paste, pressed or hammered into a single sheet, and made smooth by polishing. The size of the *charta* depended upon the distance between successive joints of the papyrus reed. For writing on this substance, a pen (*calamus*) of reed, very like the quill pen of modern times, was used. The ink (*atramentum*) was made of soot and gum, or from the juice of the cuttle-fish, and was thick like the ink of the Chinese. It could be removed with a sponge (*spongia*), and the *charta* thus cleaned was called a *palimpsestus*. In *Fam.* 7. 18. 2 Cicero asks Trebatius what writing could have been so worthless as to be replaced by the latter's letter.

3. **The transmission of letters.** — There was no government post in the time of Cicero, and the letter writer had to depend for the delivery of his letters upon messengers (*tabellarii*) in his service or in the service of a friend, the messengers of the farmers of taxes (*publicani*), the orderlies (*statores*) of the officials of the provinces, or the kindness of those who happened to be going in the right direction. The messengers covered from thirty-five to forty-five miles a day on land, and by sea, from five to seven knots an hour. In *Fam.* 14.

5. 1 we are told of a letter which was brought from Rome to Athens (*sane strenue*) in twenty-one days, while in *Fam.* 16. 21. 1 the *tabellarii* are said to have taken forty-six days for the same journey. The person into whose hands the letter was given was frequently not trustworthy, and when important, it was sometimes sent in duplicate by different messengers (*uno* or *eodem exemplo*). In VI. we find mention of the loss of a letter on the road. In view of the fact that letters might be tampered with (V. 8–11), the meaning was often disguised, where the subject was a delicate one, by the use of covert language.

4. **The form of the letter.** — A Pompeian wall painting represents a sealed letter addressed *M. Lucretio Flamini Martis Decurioni Pompeis*, and in *Att.* 8. 5. 2 Cicero gives the direction of a package as simply *M'. Curio.* The Roman letter had date and place of writing at the end, and in this order. The name of the place stood in either the ablative or the locative (XII., XIII., XXVIII., XXXIX., XLII., L., LIV.). It will be noticed that both date and place are generally omitted, and that the date is sometimes given without the place. The reason for the invariable omission of the date in the case of letters of introduction is obvious. The signature was not subscribed as with us, but the name of the writer stood at the beginning of the letter in the nominative, with the name of the person addressed in the dative, as subject and object respectively of the phrase of salutation, *salutem dicit* (*S.D.*). This was sometimes amplified to *salutem plurimam dicit* (*S.P.D.*),

sometimes shortened to *salutem* (*Sal.* or *S.*), and sometimes omitted altogether. The formality of the greeting varied with the intimacy of the correspondents. We find the *praenomen* alone (XIV.), *cognomen* alone (XXI.), *praenomen* and *cognomen*, *praenomen* and *nomen* (XXXVIII.), and all three (IV.). A very formal greeting contained, as in the last example, the full names of both persons with their titles, if they held office, and the *praenomina* of their fathers, sometimes of their grandfathers also. In correspondence with members of his own household, Cicero used less regular forms (XIII., XXVIII.). The greeting was sometimes followed by stereotyped expressions of interest in the health and welfare of the person addressed (III., IV., XLV., XLVIII., L.). There was greater variety in the forms of affectionate or considerate farewell; cf. *Cura ut valeas* (XII.), *Cura ut valeas et me, ut amas, ama* (XXI.), *Vale* (XXXV.).

5. **The collections of Cicero's letters.** — Of the letters of Cicero's correspondence there have come down to us nearly nine hundred in all, of which about four hundred are *Epistulae ad Atticum*, a somewhat larger number *Epistulae ad Familiares* so called, and the remainder *ad Quintum Fratrem* and *ad Brutum*. The greater collections are divided into sixteen books each, the *Epist. ad Quint. Frat.* into three, and the *Epist. ad Brut.* into two. Nearly one hundred of the letters are from other than Cicero's hand; among the writers are Cato, D. Brutus, M. Brutus, Cassius, Pompey, Caesar, Asinius Pollio, Lepidus, and other famous men of the time.

The earliest of the extant letters is *Att.* 1. 5, written in B.C. 68, in Cicero's thirty-ninth year, and the latest *Fam.* 10. 24, dated July 28th of the last year of his life. There are no letters for the eventful year of Cicero's consulship. The letters to Atticus are arranged chronologically, but not without mistakes in order; those of the collection *ad Fam.*, roughly by correspondents.

6. **Publication of the letters.** — No edition of the letters could have been published in Cicero's lifetime; we have the promise of an edition in *Att.* 16. 5. 5, but this could not well have appeared before his death, a year and a half later. He does not seem to have looked upon its publication as important, and it is not likely that he gave much thought to the project at this troublous time. In *Fam.* 16. 17. 1 we have an earlier reference to the possibility of the publication of his correspondence, addressed to him who was destined to be its editor. This was Tiro, his freedman, secretary, and friend. The editorship of the *Epist. ad Att.* is, however, disputed, many scholars holding that the collection must have been made by Atticus. The chief support of this view is derived from the fact that no letters from Atticus appear in the collection (as none from Tiro appear in the *Epist. ad Fam.*), although his letters were preserved by Cicero, as we learn from *Att.* 9. 10. 4. We know, moreover, that Atticus was one of Cicero's publishers. The title *ad Fam.* does not occur in any mention of the letters in antiquity, and is inexact, since many letters to Cicero are included in the collection, and many of the correspondents were not *famili-*

ares. Another modern title, *ad Diversos*, is not Latin. This collection seems to have been known to the ancients as simply *Epistularum Libri Sedecim*, and the individual books bore the names of those to whom the first letters in each were addressed (I., *ad Lentulum;* II., *ad Curionem;* VIII., *M. Caeli Epistulae ad M. Tullium Ciceronem*). We have in Nepos' life of Atticus (16. 3) a reference to the *Epist. ad Att.*, and the probable reading points to the collection of sixteen books as it has come down to us; but of the other letters known to the ancients half seem to have been lost. Among them were three books *ad Caesarem* and four *ad Pompeium.* The extant collection *ad Fam.* is supposed to be an early and incomplete edition.

7. **Atticus.** — That the *Epist. ad Att.* are more valuable than the *Epist. ad Fam.* is due not more to the continuity and regularity of the correspondence than to the intimacy existing between Atticus and Cicero, and the consequent frankness of the latter in writing of political matters. T. Pomponius Atticus was well-born, cultured, and in possession of a fortune which enabled him to speculate in business enterprises of a novel sort, as well as in recognized ways, while preserving his position as gentleman of leisure and patron of literature. He held himself steadfastly aloof from political life, living abroad a great part of the time, and managed to keep the favor of the prominent men of all factions. He had great business sagacity, and acted frequently in matters of business as Cicero's agent. Cicero deferred to his judgment in literary matters also.

8. **Style of the letters.** — Some of the letters were expected by the writer to become public property, and were formal in tone and studied in diction; but the great mass have the charm of spontaneity and are written in the language of conversation, the *sermo familiaris* or *cottidianus* (XXXII.). Among the chief stylistic peculiarities of the letters are: (*a*) the frequent use of Greek words and phrases, especially as technical terms or to make the letter unintelligible to those who might tamper with it, but also in some measure, perhaps, an affectation, although it should be noted that most of the Greek occurs in letters to Atticus, who *sic Graece loquebatur ut Athenis natus videretur* (Nep. *Att.* 4. 1); (*b*) the prevalence and variety of diminutive formations; (*c*) the freedom of composition with *per* and *sub.* (*d*) Here should be mentioned, too, the epistolary tenses. The Roman letter writer transferred himself to the time of receipt or of reading of his letter, and used the imperfect to describe that which was happening at the time of writing, the pluperfect to describe that which had happened previous to the time of writing (cf. *profecti sumus, petebamus,* XIII. 18, 19; *putares,* XXVII. 1; *sperabam, audiebam,* XXXVIII. 45, 46).

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF CICERO.

I. ROMAN POLITICS (*Att.* I. 1. 1, 2).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Petītiōnis nostrae, quam tibi summae cūrae esse sciō, hūius modī ratiō est, quod adhūc coniectūrā prōvidērī possit. Prēnsat ūnus P. Galba; sine fūcō ac fallāciīs mōre māiōrum negātur. Ut opīniō est hominum, nōn aliēna ratiōnī nostrae fuit illīus haec praepropera prēn- 5
sātiō. Nam illī ita negant vulgō ut mihi sē dēbēre dīcant. Ita quiddam spērō nōbīs prōficī, cum hōc percrēbrēscit, plūrimōs nostrōs amīcōs invenīrī. Nōs autem initium prēnsandī facere cōgitārāmus eō ipsō tempore

I. Written in July, 65 B.C. Cicero had been praetor the previous year. The year following the tenure of the praetorship was usually spent either as governor of a province (propraetor) or in seeking political support that would justify candidacy for the consulship. Atticus had now been living in Athens for more than twenty years. 1. **Petitionis**, *candidature*, sc. for the consulship of 63 B.C. 2. **ratio**, *condition, prospects.* — **quod . . . possit**, restrictive, *so far as.* 3. **Prensat**, *is making an active canvass;* notice the effect of the position of *Petitionis nostrae* (1), *Prensat*, and *Nos* (8). — **sine fuco ac fallaciis more maiorum**, *in the good old-fashioned way, without dissimulation and deceit.* 5. **rationi**, *advantage, interest.* — **praepropera**, *precipitate.* 6. **ita . . . ut . . . dicant**, *with the explanation that.* 7. **profici**, = *prodesse.* — **percrebrescit**, *is spread abroad.* 9. **cogitaramus, dicebat**, epistolary tenses. — **tempore**: the election of tribunes, the first election of the year, called together a large concourse of citizens; the active can-

quō tuum puerum cum hīs litterīs proficīscī Cīncius dīcēbat, in campō comitiīs tribūnīciīs a. d. XVI. Kalend. Sextīlīs. Competītōrēs quī certī esse videantur Galba et Antōnius et Q. Cornificius. Putō tē in hōc aut rīsisse aut ingemuisse; ut frontem feriās, sunt quī etiam Caesōnium putent. Aquīlium nōn arbitrāmur, quī dēnegat et iūrāvit morbum et illud suum rēgnum iūdiciāle opposuit. Catilīna, sī iūdicātum erit merīdiē nōn lūcēre, certus erit competītor. Dē Aufidiō et dē Palīcānō nōn putō tē exspectāre dum scrībam. Dē iīs quī nunc petunt, Caesar certus putātur. Thermus cum Sīlānō contendere exīstimātur, quī sīc inopēs et ab amīcīs et ab exīstimātiōne sunt ut mihi videātur nōn esse *ἀδύνατον* Curium obdūcere, sed hōc praeter mē nēminī vidētur. Nostrīs ratiōnibus māximē condūcere vidētur Thermium fierī cum Caesare. Nēmō est enim ex iīs quī nunc petunt quī, sī in nostrum annum reciderit, fīrmior can-

vass commonly began at this time, but the formal announcement of candidacy (*professio*), corresponding to nomination with us, was not made until seventeen days before the election. 10. **puerum**, *slave*, *man*. 12. **certi**: of those named in this letter, these three and Catiline ran. Cicero and Antonius were elected. 16. **iuravit morbum**, *has sworn that he is too ill*. — **regnum iudiciale**: Aquilius was a famous jurist. 17. **Catilina**: he was under accusation of malversation in office, and was consequently not eligible; that Cicero believed him guilty is clear from *si . . . lucere*. 19. **nunc petunt**, i.e. as candidates for the consulship of 64 B.C. 20. **Caesar**, L. Julius Caesar, who voted in 63 B.C. for the execution of his brother-in-law Lentulus and the other Catilinarian conspirators. His colleague in the consulship was, as appears from the next letter, one C. Marcius Figulus, but this is commonly supposed to have been the name assumed by Thermus on adoption into the Marcian *gens*. — **Silano**: Silanus was consul in 62 B.C., and as consul elect moved Dec. 5th, 63 B.C., the execution of the conspirators. 21. **ab**, *in respect to*. 22. **ἀδύνατον**, *impossible*. 26. **candidatus**: the *candidate* for

didātus fore videātur, propterea quod cūrātor est viae Flāminiae, quae tum erit absolūta sānē facile. Eum libenter nunc Caesarī cōnsulem addiderim. Petītōrum haec est adhūc īnfōrmāta cōgitātiō. Nōs in omnī mūnere candidātōriō fungendō summam adhibēbimus dīligentiam et fortasse, quoniam vidētur in suffrāgiīs multum posse Gallia, cum Rōmae ā iūdiciīs forum refrīxerit, excurrēmus mēnse Septembrī lēgātī ad Pīsōnem, ut Iānuāriō revertāmur. Cum perspexerō voluntātēs nōbilium, scrībam ad tē. Cētera spērō prōlixa esse, hīs dumtaxat urbānīs competītōribus. Illam manum tū mihi cūrā ut praestēs, quoniam propius abes, Pompēī, nostrī amīcī. Negā mē eī īrātum fore, sī ad mea comitia nōn vēnerit.

public office was so called because custom required that he should wear a new toga or one newly whitened (*toga candida*). 27. **curator**, *superintendent*. — **viae Flaminiae**, the great northern road, took its name from the C. Flaminius who commanded the Romans in the disastrous battle of Lake Trasumennus; it terminated at Ariminum on the upper Adriatic. 28. **sane**, *very*. 30. **informata cogitatio**, *the opinion that I have formed*, or *my general impression*. 33. **Gallia**, sc. *Cispadana;* Caesar finally secured the right of suffrage to the rest of Cisalpine Gaul in 49 B.C. — **refrixerit**, *refrigesco*, *frigus*. The last four months of the year were given up almost altogether to the celebration of various festivals, and the courts of law had a long vacation at that time. 34. **legati**: Cicero had in mind a *libera legatio*, by virtue of which a senator might travel in the provinces with all the privileges and perquisites of an ambassador, but without public responsibility. — **Pisonem**, C. Calpurnius Piso, at this time governor of Narbonese Gaul. 36. **nobilium**: these in their fear of Catiline and the revolutionists cast their votes and influence for Cicero. — **prolixa**, *favorable*. 37. **dumtaxat**, *at least*. — **urbanis**, *civilians*. — **manum**, the staff of Pompey, who was now conducting the campaign against Mithridates in accordance with the provisions of the Manilian Law of 66 B.C. 38. **propius abes**, i.e. *a Pompeio*.

II. CICERO AND CATILINE (*Att.* I. 2).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

L. Iūliō Caesare C. Mārciō Figulō cōnsulibus fīliolō mē auctum scītō salvā Terentiā. Abs tē tam diū nihil litterārum! Ego dē meīs ad tē ratiōnibus scrīpsī anteā dīligenter. Hōc tempore Catilīnam, competītōrem nostrum, dēfendere cōgitāmus. Iūdicēs habēmus quōs voluimus, summā accūsātōris voluntāte. Spērō, si absolūtus erit, coniūnctiōrem illum nōbīs fore in ratiōne petītiōnis; sīn aliter acciderit, hūmāniter ferēmus. Tuō adventū nōbīs opus est mātūrō. Nam prōrsus summa hominum est opīniō tuōs familiārīs, nōbilīs hominēs, adversāriōs honōrī nostrō fore. Ad eōrum voluntātem mihi conciliandam māximō tē mihi ūsuī fore videō. Quā rē Iānuāriō mēnse, ut cōnstituistī, cūrā ut Rōmae sīs.

II. 1. **consulibus,** sc. *designatis.* The child appears to have been born on the day of the election of consuls for 64 B.C., and the abl. abs. not only indicates the date of the domestic event, but makes known to Atticus the result of the election also. — **filiolo me auctum,** *I was blessed in the birth of a little son.* 3. **antea,** in the preceding letter. 5. **cogitamus:** it is not known for certain whether Cicero defended Catiline, but that he should have contemplated it after expressing so strongly his belief in Catiline's guilt seems a little strange. We must remember, however, that impeachment was in large measure a matter of politics. Cicero appears in this letter as still coquetting with the popular party. Even more surprising is the shameless avowal of his willingness to profit by the collusion of jury and prosecutor. 6. **accusatoris,** Clodius, later a leader of the popular party. He it was who carried the bill banishing Cicero, and Cicero defended his murderer, T. Annius Milo, in the speech that has come down to us in an elaborated version (*pro Milone*). 7. **in ratione petitionis,** *in the conduct of the canvass.* 8. **humaniter,** *as befits a man,* i.e. with equanimity. 9. **prorsus,** intensifies *summa.* 11. **honori,** *election.* 13. **Romae sis:** Atticus seems to have com-

III. AN ANGRY FRIEND (*Fam.* 5. 1).

Q. Metellus Q. F. Celer Prōcōs. S. D. M. Tulliō Cicerōnī.

Sī valēs, bene est. Exīstimāram prō mūtuō inter nōs animō et prō reconciliātā grātiā nec absentem lūdibriō laesum īrī nec Metellum frātrem ob dictum capite ac fortūnīs per tē oppūgnātum īrī. Quem sī parum pudor ipsīus dēfendēbat, dēbēbat vel familiae nostrae dīgnitās vel meum studium ergā vōs remque pūblicam satis sublevāre. Nunc videō illum circumventum, mē dēsertum ā quibus minimē conveniēbat. Itaque in lūctū et squālōre sum, quī prōvinciae, quī exercituī praesum, quī bellum gerō. Quae quoniam nec ratiōne nec māiōrum nostrōrum clēmentiā administrāstis, nōn erit mīrandum

plied, and to have remained at Rome for three years, for there are extant no letters *ad Att.* dating from the time of this one to the Kalends of January, 61 B.C.

III. Written in January, 62 B.C. Q. Metellus Celer was praetor 63 B.C. and rendered valuable assistance in the suppression of the conspiracy of Catiline. When Cicero relinquished Macedonia to Antonius, it became necessary that one of the praetors should be given a consular province, and Cicero seems to have contrived that this province, Cisalpine Gaul, should fall to Metellus. The brother of Metellus Celer, Q. Metellus Nepos, in his capacity of tribune had forbidden Cicero to make a farewell address to the people on laying down the consulship, on the ground that he had put citizens to death unheard, and had continued to attack him. Cicero finally replied in a sarcastic speech, which is not extant, and it is to this speech that our letter refers. **Q. F.** (greeting), *Quinti filius.* **Procos.** (greeting): Metellus, although he had not yet held the consulship, was administering a consular province, i.e. a province in which a military force was stationed. 2. **absentem**, sc. *me.* 3. **capite**, *civil rights.* 6. **vos**, *you and your political friends;* notice the changes of number. 8. **squalore**, a sign of mourning, but the word is not here to be understood literally. Mourning was worn among the Romans by those whom disgrace threatened. 10. **ratione**, *in a reasonable way.*

sī vōs paenitēbit. Tē tam mōbilī in mē meōsque esse animō nōn spērābam. Mē intereā nec domesticus dolor nec cūiusquam iniūria ab rē pūblicā abdūcet.

IV. WOUNDED PRIDE (*Fam.* 5. 7).

M. Tullius M. F. Cicerō S. D. Cn. Pompēiō Cn. F. Māgnō Imperātōrī.

S. T. E. Q. V. B. E. Ex litterīs tuīs, quās pūblicē mīsistī, cēpī ūnā cum omnibus incrēdibilem voluptātem. Tantam enim spem ōtī ostendistī quantam ego semper omnibus tē ūnō frētus pollicēbar. Sed hōc scītō, tuōs veterēs hostīs, novōs amīcōs vehementer litterīs perculsōs atque ex māgnā spē dēturbātōs iacēre. Ad mē autem litterās quās mīsistī, quamquam exiguam sīgnificātiōnem tuae ergā mē voluntātis habēbant, tamen mihi scītō iūcundās fuisse. Nūllā enim rē tam laetārī soleō quam meōrum officiōrum cōnscientiā, quibus sī quandō nōn mūtuē respondētur, apud mē plūs officī residēre facillimē patior. Illud nōn dubitō, quīn, sī tē mea summa ergā tē studia parum mihi adiūnxerint, rēs pū-

13. **sperabam**, *apprehend.* — **interea**, adversative, but without the loss of temporal force.

IV. Probably written in April, 62 B.C. Pompey had brought the Mithridatic War to a successful conclusion, but was still in the East. Cicero had written to him a full account of the events of 63 B.C., and was disappointed and chagrined by what he considered the lack of appreciation of his services shown in Pompey's reply. 1. **S. T. E. Q. V. B. E.**, *si tu exercitusque valetis, bene est.* — **publice**, *officially;* these dispatches were addressed to the magistrates and senate. 3. **oti**, *peace.* — **semper**, e.g. in the *Oratio de Imperio Cn. Pompei.* 6. **deturbatos**, *cast down.* 11. **non mutue respondetur**, *no return is made.* — **plus**, *the balance.* 13. **studia**: the use of the plu. implies that Cicero had manifested his *zeal* in

blica nōs inter nōs conciliātūra coniūnctūraque sit. Ac nē īgnōrēs quid ego in tuīs litterīs dēsīderārim, scrībam apertē, sīcut et mea nātūra et nostra amīcitia postulat. Rēs eās gessī quārum aliquam in tuīs litterīs et nostrae necessitūdinis et reī pūblicae causā grātulātiōnem exspectāvī, quam ego abs tē praetermissam esse arbitror quod verēbāre nē cūius animum offenderēs. Sed scītō ea quae nōs prō salūte patriae gessimus orbis terrae iūdiciō ac testimōniō comprobārī, quae, cum vēneris, tantō cōnsiliō tantāque animī māgnitūdine ā mē gesta esse cōgnōscēs ut tibi, multō māiōrī quam Āfricānus fuit, mē, nōn multō minōrem quam Laelium, facile et in rē pūblicā et in amīcitiā adiūnctum esse patiāre.

V. CICERO SLIGHTED BY A CONSUL (*Att.* I. 13. 1, 2).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Accēpī tuās trīs iam epistulās: ūnam ā M. Cornēliō, quam Tribus Tabernīs, ut opīnor, eī dedistī; alte-

Pompey's interest on more than one occasion. — **res publica**, *our patriotism*. 15. **desiderarim**, *missed*. 17. **Res eas**, the suppression of the Catilinarian conspiracy. 18. **necessitudinis**, *intimacy*. 20. **animum offenderes**: Pompey was at this time, or was thought to be, in sympathy with the purposes of the democratic leaders (cf. *veteres hostis, novos amicos*). He had at any rate to look to the populace for his support, and the execution of the conspirators had been little to the liking of the populace. 25. **Laelium**, attracted to *me*. The friendship of C. Laelius the Wise and the younger Africanus had been unusually close and enduring, and was later celebrated by Cicero in the essay *de Amicitia*.

V. Written January 25th, 61 B.C. Atticus had just returned to Greece, and had written to Cicero several times during the journey. 2. **Tribus Tabernis**, an inn on the *Via Appia*,

ram, quam mihi Canusīnus tuus hospes reddidit; tertiam, quam, ut scrībis, ancorā solūtā dē phasēlō dedistī. Quae fuērunt omnēs, ut rhētorum puerī loquuntur, cum hūmānitātis sparsae sale, tum īnsīgnēs amōris notīs. Quibus epistulīs sum equidem abs tē lacessītus ad rescrībendum, sed idcircō sum tardior, quod nōn inveniō fidēlem tabellārium. Quotus enim quisque est quī epistulam paulō graviōrem ferre possit, nisi eam perlēctiōne relevārit? Accēdit eō quod mihi nōn prōdest, ut quisque in Ēpīrum proficīscitur. Ego enim tē arbitror caesīs apud Amalthēam tuam vīctimīs statim esse ad Sicyōnem oppūgnandum profectum. Neque tamen id ipsum certum habeō, quandō ad Antōnium proficīscāre aut quid in Ēpīrō temporis pōnās. Ita neque Achāicīs hominibus neque Ēpīrōticīs paulō līberiōrēs litterās committere audeō. Sunt autem post discessum ā mē tuum rēs dīgnae litterīs nostrīs, sed nōn committendae ēius modī perīculō, ut aut interīre aut aperīrī aut intercipī possint. Prīmum igitur scītō prīmum mē nōn

between thirty and forty miles from Rome. 3. **Canusinus tuus hospes**, *your host at Canusium*. 4. **ancora soluta**: *to weigh anchor* is regularly *ancoram tollere*. — **phaselo**, a narrow, usually light vessel, so named from its resemblance in shape to a kidney bean. 5. **humanitatis . . . sale**, *elegant wit*. 6. **notis**, *tokens*. 7. **lacessitus**, *importuned*. 9. **Quotus . . . quisque est**, *how many are there?* 10. **graviorem**: there is a play upon the two meanings *heavy* and *important*. — **perlectione**, *perusal;* this is the only occurrence of the word. 13. **Amaltheam**, the villa of Atticus near Buthrotum in Epirus, or the library of the villa simply; the name evidently has reference to the nymph Amalthea, but its exact signification is not known. Atticus was intending to enforce payment of taxes or loans due him from the Sicyonians, and Cicero likens him to a general sacrificing before starting for the seat of war. 15. **Antonium**, governor of Macedonia. 16. **ponas**, *spend*. 21. **pos-**

esse rogātum sententiam praepositumque esse nōbīs pācificātōrem Allobrogum, idque admurmurante senātū neque mē invītō esse factum. Sum enim et ab observandō homine perversō līber et ad dīgnitātem in rē pūblicā retinendam contrā illīus voluntātem solūtus, et ille secundus in dīcendō locus habet auctōritātem paene prīncipis et voluntātem nōn nimis dēvinctam beneficiō cōnsulis. Tertius est Catulus, quārtus, sī etiam hōc quaeris, Hortēnsius. Cōnsul autem ipse parvō animō et prāvō, tantum cavillātor genere illō mōrōsō quod etiam sine dicācitāte rīdētur, faciē magis quam facētiīs rīdiculus, nihil agēns cum rē pūblicā, sēiūnctus ab optimātibus, ā quō nihil spērēs bonī reī pūblicae, quia nōn vult, nihil spērēs malī, quia nōn audet. Ēius autem conlēga et in mē perhonōrificus et partium studiōsus ac dēfēnsor bonārum.

sint: the logical subject is *litterae*. — **primum . . . sententiam**: the presiding magistrate in taking a vote called first upon the *princeps senatus*, *consules designati*, *consulares*, in this order, and he might honor some particular *consularis* by calling upon him among the first. The magistrates of the year had no vote. It seems likely that in the preceding consulship Cicero had led the *consulares*, but the new consul had conferred this honor upon his brother, the Piso mentioned in I. 34. 23. **pacificatorem Allobrogum**, ironical; while governing Narbonese Gaul as proconsul Piso had put down an insurrection of the Allobroges.—**admurmurante**, in disapproval. 24. **observando**, *deferring to*. 28. **principis**, sc. *loci*. 29. **Catulus**, later *princeps senatus*, and the most upright and uncompromising of the *Optimates*. 30. **Hortensius**, the famous orator, long a rival of Cicero. 31. **cavillator**, *a mocker*. 32. **dicacitate**, *wit*.—**facie . . . ridiculus**, *a man who excites laughter more by his wry face than by his witticisms*. 33. **cum re publica**, *in the interest of the state*, the *res publica* being personified. 36. **conlega**, Messalla. — **perhonorificus**, *very respectful*. — **partium . . . bonarum**, = *optimatium*, *bonorum*; in the sense of *party* commonly plu.

VI. A LOST LETTER (*Att.* 2. 8).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Epistulam cum ā tē avidē exspectārem ad vesperum, ut soleō, ecce tibi nūntius puerōs vēnisse Rōmā. Vocō; quaerō, ecquid litterārum. Negant. Quid ais, inquam, nihilne ā Pompōniō? Perterritī vōce et vultū cōnfessī sunt sē accēpisse, sed excidisse in viā. Quid quaeris? Permolestē tulī. Nūlla enim abs tē per hōs diēs epistula inānis aliquā rē ūtilī et suāvī vēnerat. Nunc sī quid in eā epistulā quam ante diem XVI. Kal. Māiās dedistī fuit historiā dignum, scrībe quam prīmum, nē īgnōrēmus; sīn nihil praeter iocātiōnem, redde id ipsum. Et scītō Cūriōnem adulēscentem vēnisse ad mē salūtātum. Valdē ēius sermō dē Pūbliō cum tuīs litterīs congruēbat. Ipse vērō mīrandum in modum

— rēgēs ōdisse superbōs.

Peraequē nārrābat incēnsam esse iuventūtem neque ferre haec posse. Bene habēmus nōs, sī in hīs spēs est. Opīnor, aliud agāmus. Ego mē dō historiae. Quam-

VI. Written in April, 59 B.C., from Cicero's villa near Antium. Atticus was now at Rome. 2. **ecce tibi**, *look you; tibi* is ethical dative. — **pueros venisse**, ind. disc. with implied verb. 4. **Pomponio**, Atticus' *nomen*. 8. **dedisti**, *dispatched*. 9. **historia dignum**, *especially important*. 10. **iocationem**, *joking*. — **redde**, *make good*, i.e. by repeating it in another letter. 11. **Curionem**, a most dissolute young man, who later became an ardent supporter of Caesar. 12. **Valde . . . congruebat**, *entirely agreed*. — **Publio**, Clodius. 14. **reges**, quoted from Lucilius and used here of the so-called First Triumvirate. 15. **Peraeque**, *to quite the same degree*. 17. **Opinor, aliud agamus**, *in my opinion we should do well to eschew politics*. — **historiae**: the exact nature of this work is unknown, but it may have been an

quam licet mē Saufēium putēs esse, nihil mē est inertius. Sed cōgnōsce itinera nostra, ut statuās ubi nōs vīsūrus sīs. In Formiānum volumus venīre Parīlibus. Inde, quoniam putās praetermittendum nōbīs esse hōc tempore Crātēra illum dēlicātum, Kal. Māiīs dē Formiānō proficīscēmur, ut Antiī sīmus a. d. v. Nōnās Māiās. Lūdī enim Antiī futūrī sunt ā IIII. ad pr. Nōnās Māiās. Eōs Tullia spectāre vult. Inde cōgitō in Tūsculānum, deinde Arpīnum, Rōmam ad Kal. Iūniās. Tē aut in Formiānō aut Antiī aut in Tūsculānō cūrā ut videāmus. Epistulam superiōrem restitue nōbīs et appinge aliquid novī.

VII. CICERO LONGS FOR NEWS OF ROME (from *Att.* 2. 11).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Nārrō tibi: plānē relēgātus mihi videor posteā quam in Formiānō sum. Diēs enim nūllus erat, Antiī cum

attack upon Caesar, and not intended for publication. 18. **Saufeium**: he seems to have had the reputation of letting slip no occasion for writing. 19. **itinera**, *itinerary*. 20. **Formianum**, *my villa at Formiae;* it was near this villa that Cicero was put to death. — **Parilibus**, a festival celebrated April 21st in honor of Pales, the Italian goddess of shepherds. The date of this festival was that given by tradition for the founding of Rome. 22. **Cratera**, the *Sinus Cumanus;* Cicero had been taunted by Clodius with reference to a visit to Baiae, the most famous and frivolous of ancient watering places, and may have had a villa in this vicinity. — **delicatum**, *charming*, or perhaps, *seductive*. 25. **Inde**, sc. *ire*. — **Tusculanum**, Cicero's favorite villa at Tusculum. 26. **Arpinum**, his birthplace. 28. **appinge**, *add*.

VII. Written during the visit to his Formian villa. 1. **plane relegatus**, *actually banished; relegatio* was a milder punishment than *exsi-*

essem, quō diē nōn melius scīrem Rōmae quid agerētur quam iī quī erant Rōmae. Etenim litterae tuae nōn sōlum quid Rōmae, sed etiam quid in rē pūblicā, neque sōlum quid fieret, vērum etiam quid futūrum esset indicābant. Nunc, nisi sī quid ex praetereunte viātōre exceptum est, scīre nihil possumus. Quā rē quamquam iam tē ipsum exspectō, tamen istī puerō, quem ad mē statim iussī recurrere, dā ponderōsam aliquam epistulam, plēnam omnium nōn modo āctōrum, sed etiam opīniōnum tuārum, ac diem quō Rōmā sīs exitūrus cūrā ut sciam. Nōs in Formiānō esse volumus ūsque ad prīd. Nōnās Māiās. Eō sī ante eam diem nōn vēneris, Rōmae tē fortasse vidēbō. Nam Arpīnum quid ego tē invītem?

VIII. POMPEY AND CAESAR UNPOPULAR (*Att.* 2. 19. 3).

Populī sēnsus māximē theātrō et spectāculīs perspectus est. Nam gladiātōribus quā dominus quā advocātī sībilīs cōnscissī. Lūdīs Apollināribus Dīphilus

lium, for it did not carry with it the loss of civil rights. 7. **nisi si**, *except in case*. — **viatore**, *traveler*. 8. **exceptum est**, *has been picked up*. 10. **ponderosam**, *heavy*. 15. **Nam . . . invitem**: Cicero implies that Arpinum is not so much pleasing in itself as dear to him from its associations. The stay at Formiae had been prolonged, and Antium and Tusculum were, it would seem, not to be visited.

VIII. Written from Rome in July, 59 B.C., Atticus having returned to Greece. 1. **spectaculis**, *shows, games*. 2. **gladiatoribus**, *at a show of gladiators*. — **qua . . . qua**, = *et . . . et;* used by Cicero only in the letters. — **dominus**, Pompey. — **advocati**, *supporters;* the *advocatus* was one who supported a friend in a suit at law by his presence or by testimony. 3. **sibilis conscissi**, *were assailed with*

tragoedus in nostrum Pompēium petulanter invectus est.

Nostrā miseriā tū es māgnus . . .

mīliēns coāctus est dīcere;

Eandem virtūtem istam veniet tempus cum graviter gemēs

tōtius theātrī clāmōre dīxit, itemque cētera. Nam ēius modī sunt iī versūs ut in tempus ab inimīcō Pompēī scrīptī esse videantur.

Sī neque lēgēs tē neque mōrēs cōgunt . . .

et cētera māgnō cum fremitū et clāmōre sunt dicta. Caesar cum vēnisset mortuō plausū, Curiō fīlius est īnsecūtus. Huic ita plausum est ut salvā rē pūblicā Pompēiō plaudī solēbat. Tulit Caesar graviter. Litterae Capuam ad Pompēium volāre dīcēbantur. Inimīcī erant equitibus quī Curiōnī stantēs plauserant, hostēs omnibus. Rōsciae lēgī, etiam frūmentāriae minitābantur. Sānē rēs erat perturbāta. Equidem mālueram quod erat susceptum ab illīs silentiō trānsīrī, sed vereor nē nōn liceat. Nōn ferunt hominēs quod vidētur esse tamen ferendum; sed est iam ūna vōx omnium, magis odiō fīrmāta quam praesidiō.

hisses. 4. **petulanter invectus est,** *made a saucy attack.* 5. **magnus:** Pompey was given the surname *Magnus* by the dictator Sulla. 9. **in tempus,** *for the occasion.* 13. **filius,** to distinguish him from his father; he was applauded because of his well-known hostility to the triumvirs. 16. **Capuam:** Caesar was now consul, and had carried a law for the distribution of the land of Capua among the soldiers of the army that had fought Mithridates; Pompey was serving on the commission intrusted with the execution of this law. 18. **Rosciae legi:** it provided for the seating of the *equites* in the theater in a place of honor behind the senators. — **frumentariae:** this provided for the sale of grain at low fixed rates. — **minitabantur,** i.e. to abrogate them.

IX. A LETTER DICTATED AS CICERO WALKED (*Att.* 2. 23. 1).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Numquam ante arbitror tē epistulam meam lēgisse, nisi meā manū scrīptam. Ex eō conligere poteris quantā occupātiōne distinear. Nam cum vacuī temporis nihil habērem et cum recreandae vōculae causā necesse esset mihi ambulāre, haec dictāvī ambulāns.

X. CICERO THE POLITICIAN (from *Att.* 2. 25. 1).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Cum aliquem apud tē laudārō tuōrum familiārium, volam illum scīre ex tē mē id fēcisse, ut nūper mē scīs scrīpsisse ad tē dē Varrōnis ergā mē officiō, tē ad mē rescrīpsisse eam rem summae tibi voluptātī esse; sed ego māllem ad illum scrīpsissēs mihi illum satis facere, nōn quō faceret, sed ut faceret.

XI. A RUNAWAY SLAVE (from *Quint. Frat.* 1. 2. 14).

Praetereā Aesōpī tragoedī, nostrī familiāris, Licinius servus, tibi nōtus, aufūgit. Is Athēnīs apud Patrōnem

IX. 2. **conligere**, *infer*. 4. **vōculae**, *my weak voice;* walking was thought to strengthen the voice.

X. 3. **Varronis**, "most learned of the Romans," author of the *De Re Rustica* and the *De Lingua Latina*.

XI. Quintus Cicero, the brother of Marcus and brother-in-law of Atticus, is best known for the heroic defense of his camp of which Caesar gives an account in Bk. V. of the *Gallic War*. He was at this time governor of the province of Asia. 1. **Aesopi**, the most famous of Roman tragedians; as a young man Cicero had studied his gestures

Epicūrēum prō līberō fuit. Inde in Asiam vēnit. Posteā Platō quīdam Sardiānus, Epicūrēus, quī Athēnīs solet esse multum et quī tum Athēnīs fuerat, cum Licinius eō vēnisset, cum eum fugitīvum esse posteā ex Aesōpī litterīs cōgnōsset, hominem comprehendit et in custōdiam Ephesī trādidit, sed in pūblicam an in pīstrīnum nōn satis ex litterīs ēius intellegere potuimus. Tū quōquō modō est, quoniam Ephesī est, hominem investīgēs velim summāque dīligentiā vel tēcum dēdūcās. Nōlī spectāre quantī homō sit. Parvī enim pretī est, quī iam nihilī est; sed tantō dolōre Aesōpus est adfectus propter servī scelus et audāciam ut nihil eī grātius facere possīs quam sī illum per tē reciperārit.

XII. THE EXILE TO HIS FRIEND (*Att.* 3. 5).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Terentia tibi et saepe et māximās agit grātiās. Id est mihi grātissimum. Ego vīvō miserrimus et māximō dolōre cōnficior. Ad tē quid scrībam nesciō. Sī enim es

and delivery, and was now intimate with him. 3. **Epicureum**, *the Epicurean*. 4. **Sardianus**, *of Sardis*. 8. **publicam**, sc. *custodiam*. — **pistrinum**, a mill for grinding grain, in which refractory slaves were often compelled to work as a punishment. 10. **Ephesi**: Ephesus was the seat of the provincial government. — **investiges**, *hunt up*.

XII. In March of 58 B.C. Clodius had proposed a bill providing for the banishment of any one who had put to death a Roman citizen without trial. When Cicero, against whom this was aimed, found that his foes were too powerful to be resisted, he fled from the city, and Clodius thereupon carried another bill banishing and outlawing him by name. Atticus was now in Rome, and this letter is one of several addressed to him by Cicero while on his way into exile. 1. **saepe**, i.e. in her letters to me.

Rōmae, iam mē adsequī nōn potes; sīn es in viā, cum eris mē adsecūtus, cōram agēmus quae erunt agenda. Tantum tē ōrō ut, quoniam mē ipsum semper amāstī, eōdem amōre sīs. Ego enim īdem sum; inimīcī meī mea mihi, nōn mē ipsum adēmērunt. Cūrā ut valeās. Data VIII. Īdūs Aprīl. Thūriīs.

XIII. THE EXILE TO HIS FAMILY (*Fam.* 14. 4).

Tullius S. D. Terentiae et Tulliae et Cicerōnī Suīs.

Ego minus saepe dō ad vōs litterās quam possum propterea quod cum omnia mihi tempora sunt misera, tum vērō, cum aut scrībō ad vōs aut vestrās legō, cōnficior lacrimīs sīc ut ferre nōn possim. Quod utinam minus vītae cupidī fuissēmus! Certē nihil aut nōn multum in vītā malī vīdissēmus. Quod sī nōs ad aliquam alicūius commodī aliquandō reciperandī spem fortūna reservāvit, minus est errātum ā nōbīs; sī haec mala fīxa sunt, ego vērō tē quam prīmum, mea vīta, cupiō vidēre et in tuō complexū ēmorī, quoniam neque diī, quōs tū castissimē coluistī, neque hominēs, quibus ego semper

XIII. Cicero wrote this letter to his wife, son, and daughter as he was about to take ship at Brundisium for Dyrrhachium. **Suis** (greeting), *his dear*. 3. **vestras**, sc. *litteras*. 4. **Quod utinam**: cf. the frequent *quod si;* Cicero laments that he had not met death in resistance to Clodius, or as in other letters from exile, that he had relinquished out of consideration for his family and friends his intention to commit suicide. It must be remembered that suicide was sanctioned by Cicero's philosophic belief. 9. **vita**, a term of endearment common in familiar Latin. 11. **castissime coluisti**, *have worshiped most piously*.

servīvī, nōbīs grātiam rettulērunt. Nōs Brundisiī apud M. Laenium Flaccum diēs xiii. fuimus, virum optimum, quī perīculum fortūnārum et capitis suī prae meā salūte neglēxit, neque lēgis improbissimae poenā dēductus est quō minus hospitī et amīcitiae iūs officiumque praestāret. Huic utinam aliquandō grātiam referre possīmus! Habēbimus quidem semper. Brundisiō profectī sumus a. d. II. K. Māi.; per Macedoniam Cyzicum petēbāmus. Ō mē perditum! Ō adflīctum! Quid nunc rogem tē ut veniās, mulierem aegram et corpore et animō cōnfectam? Nōn rogem? Sine tē igitur sim? Opīnor, sīc agam: sī est spēs nostrī reditūs, eam cōnfīrmēs et rem adiuvēs; sīn, ut ego metuō, trānsāctum est, quōquō modō potes ad mē fac veniās. Ūnum hōc scītō: sī tē habēbō, nōn mihi vidēbor plānē perīsse. Sed quid Tulliolā meā fīet? Iam id vōs vidēte; mihi deest cōnsilium. Sed certē, quōquō modō sē rēs habēbit, illīus misellae et mātrimōniō et fāmae serviendum est. Quid? Cicerō meus quid aget? Iste vērō sit in sinū semper et complexū meō. Nōn queō plūra iam scrībere; impedit maeror. Tū quid ēgeris nesciō, utrum aliquid teneās an, quod metuō, plānē sīs spoliāta. Pīsōnem, ut scrībis,

14. **fortunarum et capitis**: he who sheltered an outlaw was himself liable to banishment and the confiscation of a third of his property. — **prae**, *in comparison with*. 18. **profecti sumus, petebamus**, epistolary tenses. 19. **a. d. II.**, = *pridie*. — **Cyzicum**: he actually went no farther than Thessalonica. 23. **confirmes**: the subj. is logically dependent upon a verb of wish or command implied in *sic agam*, and not an instance of the rare definite second person as a substitute for the imperative; cf. *fac venias*. 24. **transactum est**, *it is all up with me*. 26. **Tulliola**, an affectionate diminutive. 27. **fiet**, *will become of;* the abl. in this idiom is instrumental. 29. **misellae**, dim. of *miser*. — **ma-**

spērō fore semper nostrum. Dē familiā līberātā nihil est quod tē moveat. Prīmum tuīs ita prōmissum est, tē factūram esse ut quisque esset meritus. Est autem in officiō adhūc Orpheus, praetereā māgnopere nēmō. Cēterōrum servōrum ea causa est ut, sī rēs ā nōbīs abīsset, lībertī nostrī essent, sī obtinēre potuissent; sīn ad nōs pertinērent, servīrent praeterquam oppidō paucī. Sed haec minōra sunt. Tū quod me hortāris ut animō sim māgnō et spem habeam reciperandae salūtis, id velim sit ēius modī ut rēctē spērāre possīmus. Nunc miser quandō tuās iam litterās accipiam? Quis ad mē perferet? Quās ego exspectāssem Brundisiī, sī esset licitum per nautās, quī tempestātem praetermittere nōluērunt. Quod reliquum est, sustentā tē, mea Terentia, ut potes honestissimē. Vīximus, flōruimus. Nōn vitium nostrum, sed virtūs nostra nōs adflīxit; peccātum est nūllum, nisi quod nōn ūnā animam cum ōrnāmentīs āmīsimus. Sed sī hōc fuit līberīs nostrīs grātius, nōs vīvere, cētera, quamquam ferenda nōn sunt, ferāmus. Atque ego, quī tē cōnfīrmō, ipse mē nōn possum. Clō-

trimonio et famae: Tullia's dowry had not been paid; her husband was the Piso mentioned below. 34. **De familia liberata**, *touching the manumission of our slaves;* with *familia*, cf. *famulus*. 36. **in officio**, *doing his duty by us*. 38. **causa**, = *condicio*. — **res . . . abisset**, *our property should pass out of our hands*. 39. **obtinere**, *establish their freedom in the courts of law;* the legality of such a manumission might well be questioned. 40. **servirent**, *they should continue our slaves;* the secondary sequence is due to the fact that *ea causa est* implies the making of the agreement in past time. — **oppidō**, *very*. 41. **minora**, *of minor importance*. 43. **recte**, *reasonably*. 45. **esset licitum**, = *licuisset;* the use of the passive is peculiar to familiar Latin. 46. **tempestatem**, here, as often, *favorable weather*. 50. **ornamentis**, *honors*. 53. **Clodium Philhetaerum, Sallustius, Pescennius**: these were prob-

dium Philhetaerum quod valētūdine oculōrum impediē-
bātur, hominem fidēlem, remīsī. Sāllustius officiō vincit
omnīs. Pescennius est perbenevolus nōbīs, quem sem-
per spērō tuī fore observantem. Sīcca dīxerat sē mēcum
fore, sed Brundisiō discessit. Cūrā, quod potes, ut
valeās et sīc exīstimēs, mē vehementius tuā miseriā
quam meā commovērī. Mea Terentia, fīdissima atque
optima uxor, et mea cārissima fīliola et spēs reliqua
nostra, Cicerō, valēte. Pr. K. Māi. Brundisiō.

XIV. THE EXILE TO HIS BROTHER

(*Quint. Frat.* I. 3. 1–6).

Mārcus Quīntō Frātrī Salūtem.

Mī frāter, mī frāter, mī frāter, tūne id veritus es, nē
ego īrācundiā aliquā adductus puerōs ad tē sine litterīs
mīserim? Aut etiam nē tē vidēre nōluerim? Ego tibi
īrāscerer? Tibi ego possem īrāscī? Scīlicet, tū enim
mē adflīxistī; tuī mē inimīcī, tua mē invidia ac nōn ego
tē miserē perdidī. Meus ille laudātus cōnsulātus mihi

ably freedmen. 54. **valetudine,** = *infirmitate.* 57. **observantem,** *attentive.* — **Sicca,** a friend who had entertained Cicero at Vibo, and had accompanied him to Brundisium upon receipt of news of the second *rogatio* of Clodius. 58. **quod potes,** *as far as you are able.* 61. **optima uxor:** Cicero and Terentia had now been married twenty years, and their relations at this time seem to have been most affectionate; but they later became estranged and were divorced in 46 B.C. Terentia's extravagance was the ostensible cause of the estrangement.

XIV. Written from Thessalonica on the Ides of June, 58 B.C. Quintus had left his province to return to Rome, but by the advice of his brother did not come to Thessalonica on the way. 3. **Ego tibi, Tibi ego:** notice the effect produced by the change in the order. 6. **Meus**

tē, līberōs, patriam, fortūnās, tibi velim nē quid ēripuerit praeter ūnum mē. Sed certē ā tē mihi omnia semper honesta et iūcunda cecidērunt, ā mē tibi lūctus meae calamitātis, metus tuae, dēsīderium, maeror, sōlitūdō. Ego tē vidēre nōluerim? Immō vērō mē ā tē vidērī nōluī. Nōn enim vīdissēs frātrem tuum, nōn eum quem relīquerās, nōn eum quem nōrās, nōn eum quem flēns flentem, prōsequentem proficīscēns dīmīserās, nē vestīgium quidem ēius nec simulācrum, sed quandam effigiem spīrantis mortuī. Atque utinam mē mortuum prius vīdissēs aut audīssēs! Utinam tē nōn sōlum vītae, sed etiam dignitātis meae superstitem relīquissem! Sed testor omnīs deōs mē hāc ūnā vōce ā morte esse revocātum, quod omnēs in meā vītā partem aliquam tuae vītae repositam esse dīcēbant. Quā in rē peccāvī scelerātēque fēcī. Nam sī occidissem, mors ipsa meam pietātem amōremque in tē facile dēfenderet. Nunc commīsī ut mē vīvō carērēs, vīvō mē aliīs indigērēs, mea vōx in domesticīs perīculīs potissimum occideret, quae saepe aliēnissimīs praesidiō fuisset. Nam quod ad tē puerī sine litterīs vēnērunt, quoniam vidēs nōn fuisse īrācundiam causam, certē pigritia fuit et quaedam īnfīnīta vīs lacrimārum et dolōrum. Haec ipsa mē quō flētū putās scrīpsisse? Eōdem quō tē legere certō sciō. An ego possum aut nōn cōgitāre aliquandō dē tē aut umquam sine lacrimīs cōgitāre? Cum enim tē dēsīderō, frātrem sōlum dēsīderō? Ego vērō suāvitāte frātrem prope

. . . **fortunas**, sc. *eripuit*. 13. **reliqueras**, i.e. on leaving Rome for his province. 14. **vestigium**, *trace*. 18. **dignitatis**, i.e. by dying sooner than submit to disgrace. 28. **pigritia**, *supineness*. 33. **suavitate**,

aequālem, obsequiō fīlium, cōnsiliō parentem. Quid mihi sine tē umquam aut tibi sine mē iūcundum fuit? Quid, quod eōdem tempore dēsīderō fīliam? Quā pietāte, quā modestiā, quō ingeniō! Effigiem ōris, sermōnis, animī meī! Quod fīlium venustissimum mihique dulcissimum? Quem ego ferus ac ferreus ē complexū dīmīsī meō, sapientiōrem puerum quam vellem. Sentiēbat enim miser iam quid agerētur. Quod vērō tuum fīlium, imāginem tuam, quem meus Cicerō et amābat ut frātrem et iam ut māiōrem frātrem verēbātur? Quid, quod mulierem miserrimam, fidēlissimam coniugem, mē prōsequī nōn sum passus, ut esset quae reliquiās commūnis calamitātis, commūnīs līberōs tuērētur? Sed tamen, quōquō modō potuī, scrīpsī et dedī litterās ad tē Philogonō, lībertō tuō, quās crēdō tibi posteā redditās esse, in quibus idem tē hortor et rogō quod puerī tibi verbīs meīs nūntiārunt, ut Rōmam prōtinus pergās et properēs. Prīmum enim tē praesidiō esse voluī, sī quī essent inimīcī quōrum crūdēlitās nōndum esset nostrā calamitāte satiāta; deinde congressūs nostrī lāmentātiōnem pertimuī. Dīgressum vērō nōn tulissem, atque etiam id ipsum quod tū scrībis metuēbam, nē ā mē distrahī nōn possēs. Hīs dē causīs hōc māximum malum, quod tē nōn vīdī, quō nihil amantissimīs et coniūnctissimīs frātribus acerbius miseriusve vidētur accidere potuisse, minus acerbum, minus miserum fuit quam fuisset cum congressiō, tum vērō dīgressiō nostra. Nunc, sī

pleasant companionship. 34. **obsequio**, *compliance.* 38. **venustissimum**, *most lovable.* 43. **verebatur**, *respected.* 47. **ad te**, *for you.* 48. **postea**, i.e. *after you had written finding fault with me.* 50. **protinus**

potes, id quod ego, quī tibi semper fortis vidēbar, nōn possum, ērige tē et cōnfīrmā, sī qua subeunda dīmicātiō erit. Spērō, sī quid mea spēs habet auctōritātis, tibi et integritātem tuam et amōrem in tē cīvitātis et aliquid etiam misericordiam nostrī praesidī lātūram. Sīn eris ab istō perīculō vacuus, agēs scīlicet, sī quid agī posse dē nōbīs putābis. Dē quō scrībunt ad mē quidem multī multa et sē spērāre dēmōnstrant, sed ego quod spērem nōn dīspiciō, cum inimīcī plūrimum valeant, amīcī partim dēseruerint mē, partim etiam prōdiderint, quī in meō reditū fortasse reprehēnsiōnem suī sceleris pertimēscant. Sed ista quālia sint tū velim perspiciās mihique dēclārēs. Ego tamen, quam diū tibi opus erit, sī quid perīculī subeundum vidēbis, vīvam; diūtius in hāc vītā esse nōn possum. Neque enim tantum vīrium habet ūlla aut prūdentia aut doctrīna ut tantum dolōrem possit sustinēre. Sciō fuisse et honestius moriendī tempus et ūtilius, sed nōn hōc sōlum, multa alia praetermīsī, quae sī querī velim praeterita, nihil agam nisi ut augeam dolōrem tuum, indicem stultitiam meam. Illud quidem nec faciendum est nec fierī potest, mē diūtius quam aut tuum tempus aut fīrma spēs postulābit in tam miserā tamque turpī vītā commorārī ut, quī modo frātre fuerim, līberīs, coniuge, cōpiīs, genere ipsō pecūniae beātissimus, dīgnitāte, auctōritāte, exīstimātiōne, grātiā nōn īnferior

pergas et properes: notice the alliteration. 62. **dimicatio**: Quintus was threatened with impeachment on his return to Rome. 63. **auctoritatis**, *foundation*. 65. **nostri**, depends upon *misericordiam; praesidi* is to be taken with *aliquid*. 82. **tempus**, *necessity*. 83. **modo**, *but lately*. 84. **genere**, because the *pecunia* had been acquired by honorable means. The chief sources of Cicero's wealth were the gifts and bequests of grate-

quam quī umquam fuērunt amplissimī, is nunc in hāc tam adflictā perditāque fortūnā neque mē neque meōs lūgēre diūtius possim.

XV. A SUPPRESSED ORATION (*Att.* 3. 12. 2).

Percussistī autem mē etiam dē ōrātiōne prōlātā. Cui vulnerī, ut scrībis, medēre, sī quid potes. Scrīpsī equidem ōlim eī īrātus quod ille prior scrīpserat, sed ita compresseram ut numquam ēmānātūram putārem. Quō modō exciderit nesciō. Sed quia numquam accidit ut cum eō verbō ūnō concertārem, et quia scrīpta mihi vidētur neglegentius quam cēterae, putō posse probārī nōn esse meam. Id, sī putās mē posse sānārī, cūrēs velim; sīn plānē periī, minus labōrō.

XVI. CICERO'S RETURN FROM EXILE (from *Att.* 4. 1. 4, 5).

Pr. Nōnās Sextīlīs Dyrrhachiō sum profectus, ipsō illō diē quō lēx est lāta dē nōbīs. Brundisium vēnī

ful clients and generous friends; he did not loan money on interest; he had refused the governorship of the rich province of Macedonia, and did not use his position as governor of Cilicia for his own pecuniary advantage. 87. **adflicta perditaque**, *wretched and hopeless.*

XV. 1. **oratione prolata**, *the publication of my speech.* 4. **emanaturam, exciderit**, here substantially synonymous with *prolata.* 9. **laboro**, *suffer;* in *sanari* and *laboro*, perhaps also in *cures* and *perii*, Cicero returns to the figure with which he introduced the subject (*Percussisti, vulneri, medere*).

XVI. Written in September, 57 B.C. After many months of discussion and commotion the *comitia centuriata* had finally voted Cicero's recall on August 4th of this year. The exile, who had been watching events from Dyrrhachium, sailed for Brundisium the same day. Atticus was now in Epirus. 2. **lata**, *pro-*

Nōnīs Sextīlibus. Ibi mihi Tulliola mea fuit praestō nātālī suō ipsō diē, quī cāsū īdem nātālis erat et Brundisīnae colōniae et tuae vīcīnae Salūtis, quae rēs animadversa ā multitūdine summā Brundisīnōrum grātulātiōne celebrāta est. Ante diem VI. Īdūs Sextīlīs cōgnōvī litterīs Quīntī mīrificō studiō omnium aetātum atque ōrdinum, incrēdibilī concursū Ītaliae lēgem comitiīs centuriātīs esse perlātam. Inde ā Brundisīnīs honestissimīs ōrnātus iter ita fēcī ut undique ad mē cum grātulātiōne lēgātī convēnerint. Ad urbem ita vēnī ut nēmō ūllīus ōrdinis homō nōmenclātōrī nōtus fuerit quī mihi obviam nōn vēnerit, praeter eōs inimīcōs quibus id ipsum, sē inimīcōs esse, nōn licēret aut dissimulāre aut negāre. Cum vēnissem ad portam Capēnam, gradūs templōrum ab īnfimō plēbe complētī erant, ā quā plausū māximō cum esset mihi grātulātiō sīgnificāta, similis et frequentia et plausus mē ūsque ad Capitōlium celebrāvit, in forōque et in ipsō Capitōliō mīranda multitūdo fuit. Postrīdiē in senātū, quī fuit diēs Nōnārum Septembr., senātuī grātiās ēgimus.

posed. 3. **fuit praesto,** *met.* 4. **natalis,** i.e. the anniversary of the founding of the colony at Brundisium and of the dedication of the temple of Salus on the Quirinal. 5. **vicinae**: Atticus had a house on the Quirinal. — **Salutis,** goddess of the public welfare. 9. **concursu Italiae**: Roman citizens could exercise their right of suffrage only in Rome itself, and the senate had summoned to Rome in the name of the consuls all who were favorable to the recall of Cicero. 11. **legati,** *deputations.* 13. **nomenclatori,** a slave whose part it was to know by name all influential men and to prompt his master when necessary. 16. **portam Capenam**: through this gate the traveler by the *Via Appia* entered the city. — **ab infimo,** *from top to bottom.* 19. **celebravit,** *attended.* 21. **Nonarum,** appositional gen.; the appositive *Nonae* also occurs. 22. **egimus,** in the so-called *Oratio post Reditum in Senatu.*

XVII. A WELCOME TO ATTICUS (*Att.* 4. 4 a).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Periūcundus mihi Cīncius fuit ante diem III. Kal. Febr. ante lūcem. Dīxit enim mihi tē esse in Ītaliā sēsēque ad tē puerōs mittere, quōs sine meīs litterīs īre nōluī, nōn quō habērem quod tibi, praesertim iam prope praesentī, scrīberem, sed ut hōc ipsum sīgnificārem, mihi tuum adventum suāvissimum exspectātissimumque esse. Quā rē advolā ad nōs eō animō ut nōs amēs, tē amārī sciās. Cētera cōram agēmus. Haec properantēs scrīpsimus. Quō diē veniēs, utique fac cum tuīs apud mē sīs.

XVIII. WANTED, A PANEGYRIST (*Fam.* 5. 12).

M. Cicerō S. D. L. Luccēiō Q. F.

Cōram mē tēcum eadem haec agere saepe cōnantem dēterruit pudor quīdam paene subrūsticus, quae nunc exprōmam absēns audācius. Epistula enim nōn ērubēscit. Ārdeō cupiditāte incrēdibilī neque, ut ego arbitror, reprehendendā, nōmen ut nostrum scrīptīs inlūstrētur et celebrētur tuīs. Quod etsī mihi saepe ostendis tē

XVII. Written in 56 B.C. Atticus was on his way to Rome. 1. **Cincius,** perhaps the agent of Atticus at Rome. 3. **meis,** *from me.* 6. **exspectatissimum,** *most welcome.* 8. **properantes,** *in haste.* 9. **utique,** *without fail.*

XVIII. Written in June, 56 B.C. Cicero himself thought this a 'very elegant' (*valde bella*) letter, and it was evidently written with the greatest care, as indeed so delicate a subject demanded. 2. **subrusticus** : notice the force of *sub.* 3. **erube-**

esse factūrum, tamen īgnōscās velim huic fēstīnātiōnī meae. Genus enim scrīptōrum tuōrum etsī erat semper ā mē vehementer exspectātum, tamen vīcit opīniōnem meam, mēque ita vel cēpit vel incendit ut cuperem quam celerrimē rēs nostrās monumentīs commendārī tuīs. Neque enim mē sōlum commemorātiō posteritātis ad spem quandam immortālitātis rapit, sed etiam illa cupiditās, ut vel auctōritāte testimōnī tuī vel indiciō benevolentiae vel suāvitāte ingenī vīvī perfruāmur. Neque tamen haec cum scrībēbam, eram nescius quantīs oneribus premerēre susceptārum rērum et iam īnstitūtārum; sed quia vidēbam Ītalicī bellī et cīvīlis historiam iam ā tē paene esse perfectam, dīxerās autem mihi tē reliquās rēs ōrdīrī, deesse mihi nōluī quīn tē admonērem ut cōgitārēs coniūnctēne māllēs cum reliquīs rēbus nostra contexere an, ut multī Graecī fēcērunt, Callisthenēs Phōcicum bellum, Tīmaeus Pyrrhī, Polybius Numantīnum, quī omnēs ā perpetuīs suīs historiīs ea quae dīxī

scit, *blush*. 7. **festinationi**, *impatience*. 8. **Genus**, *character*. 10. **cepit**, *charmed*. 11. **monumentis**, *memoirs*. 13. **rapit**, *draws irresistibly*. 15. **vivi**, nom. plu. 18. **Italici belli**, i.e. the Social War, 90–89 B.C. — **civilis**, the struggle between Marius and other leaders of the popular party and Sulla, 88–78 B.C. 20. **reliquas res**, i.e. the history of Rome from the close of the Civil War to 56 B.C. — **deesse mihi . . . quin**, *to throw away the opportunity of*. 21. **nostra**, = *res nostras*. 22. **Callisthenes**, a pupil of Aristotle and the intimate companion of Alexander the Great, the romantic account of whose life was long supposed to be from his hand; his *perpetua historia* was a history of Greece from 387 to 357 B.C. 23. **Timaeus**, a Sicilian (about 352–256 B.C.), who while living in exile at Athens wrote a history of his native land. — **Polybius**, one of the most trustworthy and valuable of ancient historians; he lived for many years at Rome, and was the tutor and lifelong friend of the younger Africanus. 24. **perpetuis**, *general*.

bella sēparāvērunt, tū quoque item cīvīlem coniūrātiō- 25
nem ab hostīlibus externīsque bellīs sēiungerēs. Equidem ad nostram laudem nōn multum videō interesse, sed ad properātiōnem meam quiddam interest, nōn tē exspectāre dum ad locum veniās, ac statim causam illam tōtam et tempus adripere, et simul, sī ūnō in argūmentō 30
ūnāque in persōnā mēns tua tōta versābitur, cernō iam animō quantō omnia ūberiōra atque ōrnātiōra futūra sint. Neque tamen īgnōrō quam impudenter faciam, quī prīmum tibi tantum oneris impōnam — potest enim mihi dēnegāre occupātiō tua —, deinde etiam ut ōrnēs 35
mē postulem. Quid sī illa tibi nōn tantō opere videntur ōrnanda? Sed tamen quī semel verēcundiae fīnīs trānsierit, eum bene et nāviter oportet esse impudentem. Itaque tē plānē etiam atque etiam rogō ut et ōrnēs ea vehementius etiam quam fortasse sentīs, et in 40
eō lēgēs historiae neglegās, grātiamque illam de quā suāvissimē quōdam in prooemiō scrīpsistī, ā quā tē flectī nōn magis potuisse dēmōnstrās quam Herculem Xenophōntium illum ā Voluptāte, eam, sī mē tibi vehementius commendābit, nē āspernēre, amōrīque nostrō 45
plūsculum etiam quam concēdet vēritās largiāre. Quod sī tē addūcēmus ut hōc suscipiās, erit, ut mihi persuādeō,

25. **coniurationem**, that of Catiline. 28. **properationem**, cf. *festinationi*. 29. **locum**, i.e. the place in his history where the account of Cicero's consulship would naturally be given. 30. **argumento**, *theme*. 35. **occupatio**, *engagements*. 37. **verecundiae**, cf. *pudor*. 38. **bene et naviter**, *thoroughly and completely*. 39. **plane**, *candidly*. 40. **sentis**, *you think they deserve*. 42. **prooemio**, *preface*. — **a qua**, instead of *qua*, to correspond to *a Voluptate*; perhaps *gratia* also is personified. 44. **Xenophontium**, *as Xenophon tells us*; the fable of Hercules' choice between Duty and Pleasure is told in the *Memorabilia*. — **eam**, resumes *gratiam illam*.

māteriēs dīgna facultāte et cōpiā tuā. Ā prīncipiō enim coniūrātiōnis ūsque ad reditum nostrum vidētur mihi modicum quoddam corpus cōnficī posse, in quō et illā poteris ūtī cīvīlium commūtātiōnum scientiā vel in explicandīs causīs rērum novārum vel in remediīs incommodōrum, cum et reprehendēs ea quae vituperanda dūcēs et quae placēbunt expōnendīs ratiōnibus comprobābis; et sī līberius, ut cōnsuēstī, agendum putābis, multōrum in nōs perfidiam, īnsidiās, prōditiōnem notābis. Multam etiam cāsūs nostrī varietātem tibi in scrībendō suppeditābunt plēnam cūiusdam voluptātis, quae vehementer animōs hominum in legendō tē scrīptōre tenēre possit. Nihil est enim aptius ad dēlectātiōnem lēctōris quam temporum varietātēs fortūnaeque vicissitūdinēs. Quae etsī nōbīs optābilēs in experiendō nōn fuērunt, in legendō tamen erunt iūcundae. Habet enim praeteritī dolōris sēcūra recordātiō dēlectātiōnem. Cēterīs vērō nūllā perfūnctīs propriā molestiā, cāsūs autem aliēnōs sine ūllō dolōre intuentibus etiam ipsa misericordia est iūcunda. Quem enim nostrūm ille moriēns apud Mantinēam Epamīnōndās nōn cum quādam miserātiōne dēlectat? Quī tum dēnique sibi ēvellī iubet spīculum posteā quam eī percontantī dictum est clipeum esse salvum, ut etiam in vulneris dolōre aequō animō cum laude morerētur. Cūius studium in legendō nōn ērēc-

48. **facultate et copia**, *ability and eloquence*. 49. **reditum**, i.e. from exile. 50. **corpus**, *volume*. 55. **multorum . . . proditionem**, i.e. at the time of his banishment. 57. **casus**, *vicissitudes*. 65. **nulla . . . molestia**, *who have gone through no trouble of their own*. 69. **spiculum**, *spear-head*. 70. **ei percontanti**, *in answer to his question*. 71. **aequo animo**, abl. abs.; connect with *in vulneris dolore*. 72. **studium**, *in-*

tum Themistoclī fugā exitūque retinētur? Etenim ōrdō ipse annālium mediocriter nōs retinet quasi ēnumerātiōne fāstōrum. At virī saepe excellentis ancipitēs variīque cāsūs habent admīrātiōnem, exspectātiōnem, laetitiam, molestiam, spem, timōrem; sī vērō exitū notābilī conclūduntur, explētur animus iūcundissimā lēctiōnis voluptāte. Quō mihi acciderit optātius, sī in hāc sententiā fueris, ut ā continentibus tuīs scrīptīs, in quibus perpetuam rērum gestārum historiam complecteris, sēcernās hanc quasi fābulam rērum ēventōrumque nostrōrum. Habet enim variōs āctūs multāsque āctiōnēs et cōnsiliōrum et temporum. Ac nōn vereor nē adsentātiunculā quādam aucupārī tuam grātiam videar cum hōc dēmōnstrem, mē ā tē potissimum ōrnārī celebrārīque velle. Neque enim tū is es quī quid sīs nesciās et quī nōn eōs magis quī tē nōn admīrentur invidōs quam eōs quī laudent adsentātōrēs arbitrēre; neque autem ego sum ita dēmēns ut mē sempiternae glōriae per eum commendārī velim quī nōn ipse quoque in mē commendandō propriam ingenī glōriam cōnsequātur. Neque enim Alexander ille grātiae causā ab Apelle potissimum pingī et ā Lysippō fingī volēbat, sed quod illōrum artem cum ipsīs, tum etiam sibi glōriae fore putābat. Atque illī artificēs corporis simulācra īgnōtīs nōta faciēbant,

terest. 73. **ordo**, *chronicle.* 75. **fastorum**, *the calendar.* 79. **Quo . . . optatius**, *I shall therefore consider myself all the more fortunate.* 82. **fabulam**, *drama.* — **eventorum**, *fortunes.* 83. **actus**, *acts.* — **actiones**, *scenes.* 84. **adsentatiuncula**, *a little flattery.* 85. **aucupari**, *to be fishing for*; literally, *to go fowling for.* 93. **gratiae causa**, *because of his liking for them.* — **Apelle**, the most famous of Greek painters. 94. **Lysippo**: his bronze portrait statues were famous. 96. **ignotis**,

quae vel sī nūlla sint, nihilō sint tamen obscūriōrēs clārī virī. Nec minus est Spartiātēs Agēsilāus ille perhibendus, quī neque pictam neque fictam imāginem suam passus est esse, quam quī in eō genere labōrārunt. Ūnus enim Xenophōntis libellus in eō rēge laudandō facile omnīs imāginēs omnium statuāsque superāvit. Atque hōc praestantius mihi fuerit et ad laetitiam animī et ad memoriae dignitātem sī in tua scrīpta pervēnerō quam sī in cēterōrum, quod nōn ingenium mihi sōlum suppeditātum fuerit tuum, sīcut Tīmoleontī ā Tīmaeō aut ab Hērodotō Themistoclī, sed etiam auctōritās clārissimī et spectātissimī virī et in reī pūblicae māximīs gravissimīsque causīs cōgnitī atque in prīmīs probātī, ut mihi nōn sōlum praecōnium, quod, cum in Sīgēum vēnisset, Alexander ab Homērō Achillī tribūtum esse dīxit, sed etiam grave testimōnium impertītum clārī hominis māgnīque videātur. Placet enim Hector ille mihi Naeviānus, quī nōn tantum 'laudārī' sē laetātur, sed addit etiam 'ā laudātō virō.' Quod sī ā tē nōn impetrō, hōc est, sī quae tē rēs impedierit — neque enim fās esse arbitror quicquam mē rogantem abs tē nōn impetrāre —, cōgar fortasse facere quod nōn nūllī saepe

in the rare active sense, *strangers.* 98. **Spartiates,** *the Spartan.* — **perhibendus,** *must be mentioned.* 100. **in eo genere,** i.e. in having pictures and statues of themselves made. 103. **praestantius,** *more helpful.* 104. **memoriae dignitatem,** *my posthumous reputation.* 106. **Timoleonti**: he deposed the tyrants of the Greek cities of Sicily, and conducted a successful war against the Carthaginians (339–338 B.C.); notice the chiasmus. 108. **spectatissimi,** *most highly esteemed.* 109. **cogniti,** *tried.* 110. **praeconium,** *laudation.* 114. **Naevianus,** i.e. in the *Hector Proficiscens.* Naevius flourished in the latter half of the third century B.C.; he was the father of Roman epic poe-

reprehendunt: scrībam ipse dē mē, multōrum tamen exemplō et clārōrum virōrum. Sed, quod tē nōn fugit, haec sunt in hōc genere vitia: et verēcundius ipsī dē sēsē scrībant necesse est, sī quid est laudandum, et praetereant, sī quid reprehendendum est. Accēdit etiam ut minor sit fidēs, minor auctōritās, multī dēnique reprehendant et dīcant verēcundiōrēs esse praecōnēs lūdōrum gymnicōrum, quī cum cēterīs corōnās imposuerint victōribus eōrumque nōmina māgnā vōce prōnūntiārint, cum ipsī ante lūdōrum missiōnem corōnā dōnentur, alium praecōnem adhibeant, nē suā vōce sē ipsī victōrēs esse praedicent. Haec nōs vītāre cupimus et, sī recipis causam nostram, vītābimus, idque ut faciās rogāmus. Ac nē forte mīrēre cūr, cum mihi saepe ostenderis tē accūrātissimē nostrōrum temporum cōnsilia atque ēventūs litterīs mandātūrum, ā tē id nunc tantō opere et tam multīs verbīs petāmus, illa nōs cupiditās incendit dē quā initiō scrīpsī fēstīnātiōnis, quod alacrēs animō sumus ut et cēterī vīventibus nōbīs ex librīs tuīs nōs cōgnōscant et nōsmet ipsī vīvī glōriolā nostrā perfruāmur. Hīs dē rēbus quid āctūrus sīs, sī tibi nōn est molestum, rescrībās mihi velim. Sī enim suscipis causam, cōnficiam commentāriōs rērum omnium; sīn autem differs mē in tempus aliud, cōram tēcum

try, and likewise created a national drama. 119. **scribam**: Cicero had already written an account of his consulship in Greek, and had announced to Atticus his intention to write also a poem and a Latin memoir on the same subject; of these the poem at least was afterwards finished, but is fortunately not extant. 126. **gymnicorum**, *athletic*. 128. **missionem**, *end*. 129. **adhibeant**, *employ*. 133. **accuratissime**, *most carefully*. 138. **gloriola**, *small meed of fame*. 141. **commentarios**, *notes*. 142. **dif-**

loquar. Tū intereā nōn cessābis et ea quae habēs īnstitūta perpoliēs nōsque dīligēs.

XIX. A PURCHASE OF STATUES (*Fam.* 7. 23. 1–3).

Cicerō S. D. M. Fadiō Gallō.

Tantum quod ex Arpīnātī vēneram cum mihi ā te litterae redditae sunt, ab eōdemque accēpī Aviānī litterās, in quibus hōc inerat līberālissimum, nōmina sē factūrum, cum vēnisset, quā ego vellem diē. Fac, quaesō, quī ego sum esse tē. Estne aut tuī pudōris aut nostrī prīmum rogāre dē diē, deinde plūs annuā postulāre? Sed essent, mī Galle, omnia facilia, sī et ea mercātus essēs quae ego dēsīderābam et ad eam summam quam volueram; ac tamen ista ipsa quae tē ēmisse scrībis nōn sōlum rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grāta. Plānē enim intellegō tē nōn modo studiō, sed etiam amōre ūsum, quae tē dēlectārint, hominem, ut ego semper iūdicāvī, in omnī iūdiciō ēlegantissimum, quae mē dīgna putāris coēmisse. Sed velim maneat Damasippus in sententiā. Prōrsus enim ex istīs ēmptiōnibus nūllam dēsīderō. Tū autem īgnārus īnstitūtī

fers, *put off.* 143. **cessabis,** a polite equivalent of the imperative, chiefly colloquial. 144. **perpolies,** *put the finishing touches to.*

XIX. 1. **Tantum quod,** *but just.* — **Arpinati,** *my villa at Arpinum.* 3. **nomina se facturum,** *he would enter the sale;* acting as Cicero's agent, Gallus had bought from Avianius the statues mentioned below. 6. **die,** sc. *solutionis, to ask for time.* 10. **rata,** *accepted.* 13. **elegantissimum,** *of the greatest taste.* 15. **Damasippus,** a virtuoso and dealer in works of art; he seems to have offered to take the statues off Cicero's hands. — **Prorsus . . . nullam,** *not a single one.* 16. **instituti,**

meī, quantī ego genus omnīnō sīgnōrum omnium nōn aestimō, tantī ista quattuor aut quīnque sūmpsistī. Bacchās istās cum Mūsīs Metellī comparās. Quid simile? Prīmum ipsās ego Mūsās numquam tantī putāssem, atque id fēcissem Mūsīs omnibus approbantibus, sed tamen erat aptum bibliothēcae studiīsque nostrīs congruēns. Bacchīs vērō ubi est apud mē locus? 'At pulchellae sunt.' Nōvī optimē et saepe vīdī. Nōminātim tibi sīgna mihi nōta mandāssem, sī probāssem. Ea enim sīgna ego emere soleō quae ad similitūdinem gymnasiōrum exōrnent mihi in palaestrā locum. Mārtis vērō sīgnum quō mihi, pācis auctōrī? Gaudeō nūllum Sāturnī sīgnum fuisse, haec enim duo sīgna putārem mihi aes aliēnum attulisse. Mercurī māllem aliquod fuisset; fēlīcius, putō, cum Aviāniō trānsigere possēmus. Quod tibi dēstinārās trapezophorum, sī tē dēlectat, habēbis; sīn autem sententiam mūtāstī, ego habēbō scīlicet. Istā quidem summā nē ego multō libentius ēmerim dēversōrium Tarracīnae, nē semper hospitī molestus sim. Omnīnō lībertī meī videō esse culpam, cuī plānē rēs certās mandāram, itemque Iūnī, quem putō tibi nōtum esse,

intention. 17. **genus . . . omnium,** *all statues of whatever sort.* 19. **Bacchas,** *Bacchantes.* 22. **bibliothecae,** *library.* 23. **congruens,** *appropriate.* 26. **gymnasiorum**: the Greek gymnasia were adorned with statues. 27. **palaestra,** a place for exercise; often used as synonymous with *gymnasium.* 30. **Mercuri . . . possemus,** because Mercury was the god of gain; there is probably also a reference to the fact that among the Greeks Hermes had the gymnasia under his protection, and his statue usually had the place of honor in them. 32. **destinaras,** *had intended.* — **trapezophorum,** *table;* the word denotes literally the carved or sculptured support upon which the table rested. 34. **ne,** the asseverative particle. — **deversorium,** *lodge;* Tarracina was on the *Via*

Aviānī familiārem. Exhedria quaedam mihi nova sunt īnstitūta in porticulā Tūsculānī. Ea volēbam tabellīs ōrnāre. Etenim sī quid generis istīus modī mē dēlectat, pictūra dēlectat. Sed tamen sī ista mihi sunt habenda, certiōrem velim mē faciās ubi sint, quandō arcessantur, quō genere vectūrae. Sī enim Damasippus in sententiā nōn manēbit, aliquem Pseudodamasippum vel cum iactūrā reperiēmus.

XX. THE DEDICATION OF POMPEY'S THEATER (*Fam.* 7. 1).

M. Cicerō S. D. M. Mariō.

Sī tē dolor aliquī corporis aut īnfīrmitās valētūdinis tuae tenuit quō minus ad lūdōs venīrēs, fortūnae magis tribuō quam sapientiae tuae; sīn haec, quae cēterī mīrantur, contemnenda dūxistī et, cum per valētūdinem possēs, venīre tamen nōluistī, utrumque laetor, et sine dolōre corporis tē fuisse et animō valuisse, cum ea quae sine causā mīrantur alīī neglēxeris, modo ut tibi cōn-

Appia, and Cicero passed a night here on his way to and from his villas at Formiae and on the coast of Campania. 38. **Exhedria**, alcoves with seats and intended for lectures and discussions. 39. **tabellis**, *paintings*. 43. **vecturae**, *conveyance*. 44. **Pseudodamasippum**, *would-be Damasippus*. — **iactura**, *loss*.

XX. In his second consulship (55 B.C.) Pompey dedicated the first permanent theater of Rome and the temple of Venus Victrix adjoining it with shows of unprecedented magnitude and magnificence. They included both dramatic representations and the savage sports of the amphitheater. In this letter Cicero undertook to reconcile Marius to enforced absence from Rome at this time. 4. **per valetudinem**, *so far as your health was concerned*. 5. **utrumque**, *on both accounts*. 7. **modo ut**,

stiterit frūctus ōtī tuī, quō quidem tibi perfruī mīrificē licuit, cum essēs in istā amoenitāte paene sōlus relictus. Neque tamen dubitō quīn tū in illō cubiculō tuō ex quō tibi Stabiānum perforāstī et patefēcistī sinum per eōs diēs mātūtīna tempora lēctiunculīs cōnsūmpseris, cum illī intereā quī tē istīc relīquērunt spectārent commūnīs mīmōs sēmisomnī. Reliquās vērō partīs diēī tū cōnsūmēbās iīs dēlectātiōnibus quās tibi ipsī ad arbitrium tuum comparārās, nōbīs autem erant ea perpetienda quae Sp. Maecius probāvisset. Omnīnō, sī quaeris, lūdī apparātissimī, sed nōn tuī stomachī — coniectūram enim faciō dē meō. Nam prīmum honōris causā in scaenam redierant iī quōs ego honōris causā dē scaenā dēcēsse arbitrābar. Dēliciae vērō tuae, noster Aesōpus, ēius modī fuit ut eī dēsinere per omnīs hominēs licēret. Is iūrāre cum coepisset, vōx eum dēfēcit in illō locō: 'Sī sciēns fallō.' Quid tibi ego alia nārrem? Nōstī enim reliquōs lūdōs, quī nē id quidem lepōris habuērunt quod solent mediocrēs lūdī. Apparātūs enim spectātiō tollēbat omnem hilaritātem, quō quidem apparātū nōn dubitō

if only. — **constiterit**, *was without alloy.* 9. **cum . . . relictus**: Marius was at his villa on the Bay of Naples. 10. **cubiculo**, *study.* 11. **Stabianum . . . sinum**: this seems to mean that Marius had cut down some trees on his estate at Stabiae that the bay might be in sight from his study windows; the vista is said to have been produced by boring a passage through (*perforasti*) the trees. 12. **lectiunculis**, *in desultory reading.* 14. **mimos**, *farces.* 15. **ad arbitrium tuum**, *to your own liking.* 17. **Sp. Maecius**: he had been intrusted by Pompey with the selection of the plays and the supervision of their performance. 18. **apparatissimi**, *most splendid.* — **tui stomachi**, *to your taste.* 19. **honoris causa**, *to grace the occasion;* below, *because they no longer graced the stage.* 20. **decesse**, for *decessisse.* 21. **Deliciae**, *favorite actor.* 25. **le-**

quīn animō aequissimō caueris. Quid enim dēlectātiōnis habent sēscentī mūlī in Clytaemnēstrā, aut in Equō Trōiānō crētērrārum tria mīlia, aut armātūra varia peditātūs et equitātūs in aliquā pūgnā? Quae populārem admīrātiōnem habuērunt, dēlectātiōnem tibi nūllam attulissent. Quod sī tū per eōs diēs operam dedistī Prōtogenī tuō, dum modo is tibi quidvīs potius quam ōrātiōnēs meās lēgerit, nē tū haud paulō plūs quam quisquam nostrūm dēlectātiōnis habuistī. Nōn enim tē putō Graecōs aut Oscōs lūdōs dēsīderāsse, praesertim cum Oscōs vel in senātū vestrō spectāre possīs, Graecōs ita nōn āmēs ut nē ad vīllam quidem tuam viā Graecā īre soleās. Nam quid ego tē āthlētās putem dēsīderāre, quī gladiātōrēs contempseris? In quibus ipse Pompēius cōnfitētur sē et operam et oleum perdidisse. Reliquae sunt vēnātiōnēs bīnae per diēs quīnque, māgnificae — nēmō negat —, sed quae potest hominī esse polītō dēlectātiō cum aut homō imbēcillus ā valentissimā bēstiā laniātur aut praeclāra bēstia vēnābulō trānsverberātur? Quae tamen, sī videnda sunt, saepe vīdistī; neque nōs quī haec spectāmus quicquam novī vīdimus. Extrēmus

poris, *elegance.* 29. **Clytaemnestra, Equo Troiano,** plays by Accius and Naevius. 30. **creterrarum,** = *craterarum, bowls.* 33. **operam,** *attention.* — **Protogeni,** a slave whose duty it was to read to Marius (*anagnostes*). 37. **Oscos,** i.e. the farcical *fabulae Atellanae,* so called from Atella, a town of the Osci. 38. **senatu,** perhaps the local governing board; the Campanian colleagues of Marius were as droll as the clowns of their native farces. 41. **In quibus,** i.e. in the athletic contests. 42. **operam . . . perdidisse,** *had had his labor for his pains.* 43. **venationes,** *hunts;* these were fights between men and wild beasts. On the present occasion five hundred lions alone were killed. 44. **polito,** *of refinement.* 45. **imbecillus,** *feeble.* 46. **laniatur,** *is torn to*

elephantōrum diēs fuit, in quō admīrātiō māgna vulgī atque turbae, dēlectātiō nūlla exstitit. Quīn etiam misericordia quaedam cōnsecūta est atque opīniō ēius modī, esse quandam illī bēluae cum genere hūmānō societātem. Hīs ego tamen diēbus, lūdīs scaenicīs, nē forte videar tibi nōn modo beātus, sed līber omnīnō fuisse, dīrūpī mē paene in iūdiciō Gallī Canīnī, familiāris tuī. Quod sī tam facilem populum habērem quam Aesōpus habuit, libenter mehercule artem dēsinerem tēcumque et cum similibus nostrī vīverem. Nam mē cum anteā taedēbat, cum et aetās et ambitiō mē hortābātur et licēbat dēnique quem nōlēbam nōn dēfendere, tum vērō hōc tempore vīta nūlla est. Neque enim frūctum ūllum labōris exspectō, et cōgor nōn numquam hominēs nōn optimē dē mē meritōs rogātū eōrum quī bene meritī sunt dēfendere. Itaque quaerō causās omnīs aliquandō vīvendī arbitrātū meō tēque et istam ratiōnem ōtī tuī et laudō vehementer et probō, quodque nōs minus intervīsis, hōc ferō animō aequiōre, quod, sī Rōmae essēs, tamen neque nōs lepōre tuō neque tē — sī quī est in mē — meō fruī licēret propter molestissimās occupātiōnēs meās. Quibus sī mē relaxārō — nam ut plānē exsolvam nōn postulō —, tē ipsum, quī multōs annōs nihil aliud commentāris, docēbō profectō quid sit hūmāniter vīvere. Tū modo istam imbēcillitātem valētūdinis tuae sustentā et tuēre,

pieces. 49. **vulgi atque turbae,** *common herd.* 55. **Galli Canini,** *cognomen* and *nomen*, the usual order in familiar Latin when the *praenomen* is omitted. 56. **facilem,** *willing.* 57. **artem,** the only instance of an acc. with *desinere* in Cicero. 68. **lepore,** *agreeable conversation.* 70. **me relaxaro,** *I obtain some respite.* 71. **commentaris,** *have been studying.* 72. **humaniter vivere,** *to live a life of gentlemanly leisure.*

ut facis, ut nostrās vīllās obīre et mēcum simul lectīculā concursāre possīs. Haec ad tē plūribus verbīs scrīpsī quam soleō, nōn ōtī abundantiā, sed amōris ergā tē, quod mē quādam epistulā subinvītārās, sī memoriā tenēs, ut ad tē aliquid ēius modī scrīberem quō minus tē praetermīsisse lūdōs paenitēret. Quod sī adsecūtus sum, gaudeō; sīn minus, hōc mē tamen cōnsōlor, quod posthāc ad lūdōs veniēs nōsque vīsēs neque in epistulīs relinquēs meīs spem aliquam dēlectātiōnis tuae.

XXI. A LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION (*Fam.* 7. 5).

Cicerō Caesarī Imp. S. D.

Vidē quam mihi persuāserim tē mē esse alterum, nōn modo in iīs rēbus quae ad mē ipsum, sed etiam in iīs quae ad meōs pertinent. C. Trebātium cōgitāram, quōcumque exīrem, mēcum dūcere, ut eum meīs omnibus studiīs, beneficiīs quam ōrnātissimum domum redūcerem;

74. **obire**, *visit.* — **lecticula**, *sedan-chair.* 75. **concursare**, *travel about.* 77. **me . . . subinvitaras**, *had hinted to me.*

XXI. Written in April, 54 B.C., the year of Caesar's second invasion of Britain, of which he gives an account in Book V. of the *Bellum Gallicum*. C. Trebatius Testa was a famous jurist; he was about to go out to Caesar in Gaul, that he might gain the military experience which was thought an important part of the Roman's preparation for a life of public service. **Imp.** (greeting), *Imperatori.* 1. **te . . . alterum**, *that you are my second self.* 3. **meos**, *my friends.* 4. **mecum ducere**: after Cicero's return from exile in 57 B.C. he had carried a law intrusting to Pompey the control of the grain supply for five years, and had been appointed one of his deputies (*legati*). Pompey was now also governor of Spain, and Cicero may at one time have thought of accompanying him to that province, but Pompey remained at Rome.

sed posteā quam et Pompēī commorātiō diūturnior erat quam putāram, et mea quaedam tibi nōn īgnōta dubitātiō aut impedīre profectiōnem meam vidēbātur aut certē tardāre, vidē quid mihi sūmpserim. Coepī velle ea Trebātium exspectāre ā tē quae spērāsset ā mē, neque mehercule minus eī prōlixē dē tuā voluntāte prōmīsī quam eram solitus dē meā pollicērī. Cāsus vērō mīrificus quīdam intervēnit quasi vel testis opīniōnis meae vel spōnsor hūmānitātis tuae. Nam cum dē hōc ipsō Trebātiō cum Balbō nostrō loquerer accūrātius domī meae, litterae mihi dantur ā tē, quibus in extrēmīs scrīptum erat: 'M. Ītēium, quem mihi commendās, vel rēgem Galliae faciam, vel hunc Leptae dēlēgā, sī vīs. Tū ad mē alium mitte quem ōrnem.' Sustulimus manūs et ego et Balbus. Tanta fuit opportūnitās ut illud nesciō quid nōn fortuītum, sed dīvīnum vidērētur. Mittō igitur ad tē Trebātium, atque ita mittō ut initiō meā sponte, post autem invītātū tuō mittendum dūxerim. Hunc, mī Caesar, sīc velim omnī tuā cōmitāte complectāre ut omnia quae per mē possīs addūcī ut in meōs cōnferre velīs in ūnum hunc cōnferās. Dē quō tibi homine haec spondeō, nōn illō vetere verbō meō quod, cum ad tē dē Milōne scrīpsissem, iūre lūsistī, sed mōre Rōmānō, quō modō hominēs nōn ineptī loquuntur, probiōrem hominem, meliōrem virum, pudentiōrem

7. **dubitatio**, *irresolution*. 11. **prolixe**, *freely*. 12. **Casus**, *coincidence*. 14. **sponsor**, *pledge*. 15. **Balbo**, Caesar's agent at Rome. — **accuratius**, *somewhat earnestly*. 18. **delega**, *intrust*. 21. **divinum**, *providential*. 22. **ita mitto ut**, *I send him in the belief that*. 24. **tua comitate**, *your accustomed kindness*. 28. **Milone**, the murderer of Clodius. 29. **more Romano**, i.e. with Roman bluntness and sincerity. — **inepti**, *without sense*.

esse nēminem. Accēdit etiam quod familiam dūcit in iūre cīvīlī singulārī memoriā, summā scientiā. Huic ego neque tribūnātum neque praefectūram neque ūllīus beneficī certum nōmen petō, benevolentiam tuam et līberālitātem petō, neque impediō quō minus, sī tibi ita placuerit, etiam hīsce eum ōrnēs glōriolae īnsīgnibus. Tōtum dēnique hominem tibi ita trādō, 'dē manū,' ut āiunt, 'in manum' tuam istam et victōriā et fidē praestantem. Sīmus enim pūtidiusculī, quamquam per tē vix licet; vērum, ut videō, licēbit. Cūrā ut valeās et mē, ut amās, amā.

XXII. CICERO QUOTES FROM ENNIUS (*Fam.* 7. 6).

Cicerō S. D. Trebātiō.

In omnibus meīs epistulīs quās ad Caesarem aut ad Balbum mittō lēgitima quaedam est accessiō commendātiōnis tuae, nec ea vulgāris, sed cum aliquō īnsīgnī indiciō meae ergā tē benevolentiae. Tū modo ineptiās istās et dēsīderia urbis et urbānitātis dēpōne et, quō cōnsiliō profectus es, id adsiduitāte et virtūte cōnsequere. Hōc tibi tam īgnōscēmus nōs amīcī quam īgnōvērunt Mēdēae,

31. **familiam**, *profession*. 32. **memoria, scientia**, abl. of cause. 33. **ullius . . . nomen**, *any particular favor by name*. 35. **impedio**, *object*. 39. **putidiusculi**, *a little troublesome*.

XXII. 2. **legitima**, *regular*. — **accessio**, *addition*. — **commendationis**, appositional gen. 3. **tuae**, = *tui*. 4. **ineptias . . . desideria**, *silly longing*. 5. **urbanitatis**, *the life of the city*. 6. **adsiduitate**, *perseverance*. 7. **Hoc**, i.e. your absence from Rome. 8. **Medeae**: the quotations that follow are from the *Medea Ex-*

quae Corinthum arcem altam habēbant, mātrōnae opulentae, optimātēs,

quibus illa manibus gypsātissimīs persuāsit nē sibi vitiō illae verterent quod abesset ā patriā. Nam

multī suam rem bene gessēre et pūblicam patriā procul;
multī, quī domī aetātem agerent, propterea sunt improbātī.

Quō in numerō tū certē fuissēs, nisi tē extrūsissēmus. Sed plūra scrībēmus aliās. Tū, quī cēterīs cavēre didicistī, in Britanniā nē ab essedāriīs dēcipiāris cavētō et, quoniam Mēdēam coepī agere, illud semper mementō:

Quī ipse sibi sapiēns prōdesse nōn quit, nēquīquam sapit.

Cūrā ut valeās.

XXIII. NO GOLD OR SILVER IN BRITAIN (*Fam.* 7. 7).

Cicerō Trebātiō.

Ego tē commendāre nōn dēsistō, sed quid prōficiam ex tē scīre cupiō. Spem māximam habeō in Balbō, ad quem dē tē dīligentissimē et saepissimē scrībō. Illud soleō mīrārī, nōn mē totiēns accipere tuās litterās quotiēns ā Quīntō mihi frātre adferantur. In Britanniā

sul of Ennius, which was adapted from the *Medea* of Euripides. 9. **habebant**, = *habitabant*. — **matronae**, subj. of *ignoverunt*. 10. **gypsatissimis**, *covered with gypsum*; actors used gypsum to whiten their hands and arms. 11. **verterent**, *impute*. — **patria**: Medea was a native of Colchis; she had fled from home with Jason, the leader of the Argonauts. 12. **patria**, abl. with *procul*. 13. **improbati**, *censured*. 14. **te extrusissemus**, *had thrust you out*. 15. **alias**, *at another time*. — **ceteris cavere**, *to look out for the security of other men*, i.e. as a lawyer. 16. **essedariis**, *charioteers*, the warriors who fought from the *essedum*. 17. **agere**, *to play the part of*. 18. **quit**, = *potest*.

XXIII. 5. **Quinto**: this was the year (54 B.C.) of his life and death

nihil esse audiō neque aurī neque argentī. Id sī ita est, essedum aliquod capiās suādeō et ad nōs quam prīmum recurrās. Sīn autem sine Britanniā tamen adsequī quod volumus possumus, perfice ut sīs in familiāribus Caesaris. Multum tē in eō frāter adiuvābit meus, multum Balbus, sed, mihi crēde, tuus pudor et labor plūrimum. Imperātōrem habēs līberālissimum, aetātem opportūnissimam, commendātiōnem certē singulārem, ut tibi ūnum timendum sit, nē ipse tibi dēfuisse videāre.

XXIV. CICERO BANTERS TREBATIUS

(*Fam.* 7. 16. 2, 3).

Ego sī forīs cēnitārem, Cn. Octāviō, familiārī tuō, nōn dēfuissem; cui tamen dīxī, cum mē aliquotiēns invītāret: 'Ōrō tē, quis tū es?' Sed meherculēs, extrā iocum, homō bellus est; vellem eum tēcum abdūxissēs. Quid agātis et ecquid in Ītaliam ventūrī sītis hāc hieme fac plānē sciam. Balbus mihi cōnfīrmāvit tē dīvitem futūrum. Id utrum Rōmānō mōre locūtus sit, bene nummātum tē futūrum, an quō modō Stōicī dīcunt, omnīs esse dīvitēs quī caelō et terrā fruī possint, posteā vidēbō. Quī istinc veniunt superbiam tuam accūsant,

struggle with the Gallic insurgents. 8. **quod volumus**, i.e. the preferment of Trebatius. 12. **aetatem**: Trebatius was at this time about thirty-five.

XXIV. 1. **si foris cenitarem**, *if I were in the habit of dining out.* 3. **extra iocum**, *joking apart.* 4. **homo bellus**, *a fine fellow.* 5. **ecquid . . . sitis**, *whether you are coming at all;* Caesar usually spent the winter in *Gallia Cisalpina*, that he might watch the course of events at Rome, but during the winter of 54–53 B.C. he thought it necessary to remain with his army at *Samarobriva* (Amiens). 7. **Romano more**, *literally.* — **bene nummatum**, *well*

quod negent tē percontantibus respondēre. Sed tamen est quod gaudeās. Cōnstat enim inter omnīs nēminem tē ūnō Samarobrīvae iūris perītiōrem esse.

XXV. TREBATIUS AN INDIFFERENT SOLDIER (*Fam.* 7. 10. 1, 2).

M. Cicerō S. D. Trebātiō.

Lēgī tuās litterās, ex quibus intellēxī tē Caesarī nostrō valdē iūre cōnsultum vidērī. Est quod gaudeās tē in ista loca vēnisse ubi aliquid sapere vidērēre. Quod sī in Britanniam quoque profectus essēs, profectō nēmō in illā tantā īnsulā perītior tē fuisset. Vērum tamen — rīdeāmus licet, sum enim ā tē invītātus — subinvideō tibi, ultrō etiam arcessītum ab eō ad quem cēterī nōn propter superbiam ēius, sed propter occupātiōnem adspīrāre nōn possunt. Sed tū in istā epistulā nihil mihi scrīpsistī dē tuīs rēbus, quae mehercule mihi nōn minōrī cūrae sunt quam meae. Valdē metuō nē frīgeās in hībernīs. Quam ob rem camīnō lūculentō ūtendum cēnseō; idem Mūciō et Mānīliō placēbat, praesertim quī sagīs nōn abundārēs. Quamquam vōs nunc istīc satis calēre audiō, quō quidem nūntiō valdē mehercule

supplied with money. 11. **respondere**, a sorry pun, *answer questions* and *give advice*, in the latter sense a legal term.

XXV. 2. **iure consultum**, = *iuris peritus.* 6. **subinvideo tibi**, *I am a bit envious of you.* 7. **eo**, i.e. Caesar. 8. **adspirare**, in the sense in which the Eng. derivative is used. 12. **camino luculento**, *a bright fire*, literally *stove.* 13. **idem . . . placebat**: Cicero cites two famous legal authorities. 14. **sagis**: the *sagum*, *military cloak*, was emblematic of war, as the *toga* was emblematic of peace, and Cicero may be joking Trebatius upon his disinclination to war. 15. **calere**: word had reached

dē tē timueram. Sed tū in rē mīlitārī multō es cautior quam in advocātiōnibus, quī neque in Ōceanō natāre volueris, studiōsissimus homō natandī, neque spectāre essedāriōs, quem anteā nē andabatā quidem dēfraudāre poterāmus.

XXVI. THE TRUE NOBILITY IS THAT OF WORTH (*Fam.* 3. 7. 5).

Illud īdem Pausania dīcēbat tē dīxisse: 'Quid nī? Appius Lentulō, Lentulus Ampiō prōcessit obviam, Cicerō Appiō nōluit?' Quaesō, etiamne tū hās ineptiās, homō meā sententiā summā prūdentiā, multā etiam doctrīnā, plūrimō rērum ūsū, addō urbānitātem, quae est virtūs, ut Stōicī rēctissimē putant, ūllam Appietātem aut Lentulitātem valēre apud mē plūs quam ōrnāmenta virtūtis exīstimās? Cum ea cōnsecūtus nōndum eram quae

Rome that the Gauls under Ambiorix were *making it warm* for Caesar's army. 17. **advocationibus,** *legal consultations.* — **qui . . . poteramus**: an allusion to the fact that Trebatius had not taken part in the expedition to Britain. 19. **andabata**: these were gladiators who fought blindfold; in *essedarios* there may be a reference to another class of gladiators, who fought from chariots.

XXVI. Written in February, 50 B.C. Cicero was from the last of July, 51 B.C., to the first of August, 50 B.C., in Asia Minor as governor of Cilicia. In 52 B.C. Pompey had carried a law providing that the governors of provinces should be *consulares* and *praetorii* of five years' standing; for five years after the passage of this law ex-magistrates who had not yet had a provincial government were called into service, and Cicero among them. His predecessor was Appius Claudius Pulcher, to whom this letter is addressed. 1. **Quid ni?** *Indeed?* 2. **Lentulo, Ampio**: Lentulus preceded Appius and succeeded Ampius. 3. **etiam,** often used in an impatient question; cf. *tandem.* 5. **urbanitatem,** *refinement.* 6. **ullam . . . Lentulitatem,** in app. with

sunt hominum opīniōnibus amplissima, tamen ista vestra nōmina numquam sum admīrātus; virōs eōs quī ea vōbīs relīquissent māgnōs arbitrābar. Posteā vērō quam ita et cēpī et gessī māxima imperia ut mihi nihil neque ad honōrem neque ad glōriam adquīrendum putārem, superiōrem quidem numquam, sed parem vōbīs mē spērāvī esse factum. Nec mehercule aliter vīdī exīstimāre vel Cn. Pompēium, quem omnibus quī umquam fuērunt, vel P. Lentulum, quem mihi ipsī antepōnō. Tū sī aliter exīstimās, nihil errābis, sī paulō dīligentius, ut quid sit *εὐγένεια*, quid sit nōbilitās intellegās, Athēnodōrus, Sandōnis fīlius, quid dē hīs rēbus dīcat attenderis.

XXVII. HUNTING PANTHERS FOR A CURULE AEDILE (*Fam.* 2. 11).

M. Cicerō Imp. S. D. M. Caeliō Aedīlī Curūlī.

Putārēsne umquam accidere posse ut mihi verba deessent, neque sōlum ista vestra ōrātōria, sed haec etiam levia nostrātia? Dēsunt autem propter hanc causam, quod mīrificē sum sollicitus quidnam dē prōvinciīs dēcernātur. Mīrum mē dēsīderium tenet urbis, incrēdibile

has ineptias. 12. **imperia,** *magistracies.* 19. **εὐγένεια,** *nobility of birth.* — **nobilitas,** *nobility of worth.* — **Athenodorus,** a Stoic philosopher, the tutor of Augustus.

XXVII. Written April 4th, 50 B.C. M. Caelius Rufus had been defended by Cicero in 56 B.C. against the charge of attempted murder (*de vi*); his speech (*pro Caelio*) is still extant. **Imp.** (greeting): Cicero had been hailed *Imperator* by his soldiers after a successful expedition against some mountain tribes of his province. 3. **levia nostratia,** *the simple words of our mother tongue,* i.e. of the *sermo cottidianus.* 4. **quod . . . decernatur**: Cicero was anxious

meōrum atque in prīmīs tuī, satietās autem prōvinciae, vel quia vidēmur eam fāmam cōnsecūtī ut nōn tam accessiō quaerenda quam fortūna metuenda sit, vel quia tōtum negōtium nōn est dīgnum vīribus nostrīs, quī māiōra onera in rē pūblicā sustinēre et possim et soleam, vel quia bellī māgnī timor impendet, quod vidēmur effugere sī ad cōnstitūtam diem dēcēdēmus. Dē panthērīs, per eōs quī vēnārī solent agitur mandātū meō dīligenter; sed mīra paucitās est, et eās quae sunt valdē āiunt querī quod nihil cuiquam īnsidiārum in meā prōvinciā nisi sibi fīat. Itaque cōnstituisse dīcuntur in Cāriam ex nostrā prōvinciā dēcēdere. Sed tamen sēdulō fit, et in prīmīs ā Patīscō. Quicquid erit, tibi erit, sed quid esset plānē nesciēbāmus. Mihi mehercule māgnae cūrae est aedīlitās tua. Ipse diēs mē admonēbat, scrīpsī enim haec ipsīs Megalēnsibus. Tū velim ad mē dē omnī reī pūblicae statū quam dīligentissimē perscrībās, ea enim certissima putābō quae ex tē cōgnōrō.

that his successor should be appointed, that he might return to Rome immediately upon the termination of his year of office on July 30th. 8. **fortuna**, i.e. a change of fortune. 11. **belli magni**, with the Parthians, who since the battle of Carrhae had been threatening Asia Minor; at this time and for many years they were considered the most formidable of the foes of Rome. 15. **quod . . . fiat**: Cicero's administration had been remarkably free from the corruption and cruelty that characterized Roman provincial government. 17. **sedulo**, = *diligenter*. 19. **nesciebamus, admonebat, scripsi**, epistolary tenses. 21. **Megalensibus**, the *Megalensia* was a festival in honor of Cybele, celebrated from April 4th to 10th; the games at this festival were in charge of the curule aediles. 23. **perscribas**, *write in detail;* during his absence in Cilicia Cicero depended upon Caelius for the political news of Rome, and Bk. VIII. *ad Fam.* is made up entirely of the latter's letters.

XXVIII. CICERO AND HIS SECRETARY (*Fam.* 16. 1).

Tullius Tīrōnī Suō S. P. D. et Cicerō Meus et Frāter et Frātris F.

Paulō facilius putāvī posse mē ferre dēsīderium tuī, sed plānē nōn ferō, et quamquam māgnī ad honōrem nostrum interest quam prīmum ad urbem mē venīre, tamen peccāsse mihi videor, quī ā tē discesserim; sed quia tua voluntās ea vidēbātur esse ut prōrsus nisi cōnfīrmātō corpore nōllēs nāvigāre, approbāvī tuum cōnsilium, neque nunc mūtō, sī tū in eādem es sententiā. Sīn autem posteā quam cibum cēpistī, vidēris tibi posse mē cōnsequī, tuum cōnsilium est. Mariōnem ad tē eō mīsī, ut aut tēcum ad mē quam prīmum venīret aut, sī tū morārēre, statim ad mē redīret. Tū autem hōc tibi persuādē, sī commodō valētūdinis tuae fierī possit, nihil mē mālle quam tē esse mēcum; sī autem intellegēs opus esse tē Patrīs convalēscendī causā paulum commorārī, nihil mē mālle quam tē valēre. Sī statim nāvigās, nōs Leucade cōnsequēre; sīn tē cōnfīrmāre vīs, et comitēs et tempestātēs et nāvem idōneam ut habeās dīligenter

XXVIII. Written November 3d, 50 B.C., on the journey from Cilicia. Tiro was sick, and on November 2d Cicero had been obliged to leave him behind at Patrae in Achaia. **Suo, Meus** (greeting): notice the change of person. 2. **plane,** *at all well.* — **honorem**: Cicero hoped to be granted a triumph for his military successes in Cilicia. 3. **ad urbem,** i.e. into the neighborhood of Rome; Cicero could not enter the city until the question of his triumph was decided without forfeiting his military *imperium* and all claim to a triumph. 5. **prorsus . . . nolles,** *you were altogether unwilling.* 9. **tuum consilium est,** *it is for you to decide what to do.* — **Marionem,** a slave. 12. **commodo,** *without injury to.*

vidēbis. Ūnum illud, mī Tīrō, vidētō, sī mē amās, nē tē Mariōnis adventus et hae litterae moveant. Quod valētūdinī tuae māximē condūcet sī fēceris, māximē obtemperāris voluntātī meae. Haec prō tuō ingeniō cōnsīderā. Nōs ita tē dēsīderāmus ut amēmus; amor ut valentem videāmus hortātur, dēsīderium ut quam prīmum. Illud igitur potius. Cūrā ergō potissimum ut valeās; dē tuīs innumerābilibus in mē officiīs erit hōc grātissimum. III. Nōnās Novembrīs.

XXIX. CICERO AS AN EPICURE (*Fam.* 9. 20).

Cicerō Paetō.

Dupliciter dēlectātus sum tuīs litterīs, et quod ipse rīsī et quod tē intellēxī iam posse rīdēre. Mē autem ā tē, ut scurram vēlitem, malīs onerātum esse nōn molestē tulī. Illud doleō, in ista loca venīre mē, ut cōnstitueram, nōn potuisse; habuissēs enim nōn hospitem, sed contubernālem. At quem virum! Nōn eum quem tū es solitus prōmulside cōnficere. Integram famem ad ōvum adferō, itaque ūsque ad āssum vitulīnum opera

18. **videbis**, a polite equivalent of *vide*, found chiefly in familiar diction. 21. **obtemperaris voluntati meae**, *will consult my wishes.* 22. **ita . . . ut amemus**, *only so far as our love allows.*

XXIX. Written early in August, 46 B.C. 3. **scurram velitem**, *a skirmishing wit;* perhaps *scurram* refers to the professional diner-out, who paid for the dinners he ate by his contribution to the amusement of the guests. There will then be a pun in *malis oneratum*, *overwhelmed with abuse* (*mālis*) and *pelted with apples* (*mālis*), as the *scurra* might be at a boisterous dinner. 6. **contubernalem**, *bcon companion.* 7. **promulside**, *appetizer;* this first course of the dinner might include eggs, pickles, shell-fish, vegetables, salted fish, olives, and similar dishes, and *mulsum*, a drink made of wine and honey. 8. **assum vitulinum**, *the roast veal.*

perdūcitur. Illa mea quae solēbās anteā laudāre, 'Ō hominem facilem! Ō hospitem nōn gravem!' abiērunt. Nam omnem nostram dē rē pūblicā cūram, cōgitātiōnem dē dīcendā in senātū sententiā, commentātiōnem causārum abiēcimus; in Epicūrī nōs, adversārī nostrī, castra coniēcimus, nec tamen ad hanc īnsolentiam, sed ad illam tuam lautitiam, veterem dīcō, cum in sūmptum habēbās, etsī numquam plūra praedia habuistī. Proinde tē parā. Cum homine et edācī tibi rēs est et quī iam aliquid intellegat; ὀψιμαθεῖς autem hominēs scīs quam īnsolentēs sint. Dēdiscendae tibi sunt sportellae et artolaganī tuī. Nōs iam ex arte istā tantum habēmus ut Verrium tuum et Camillum — quā munditiā hominēs, quā ēlegantiā! — vocāre saepius audeāmus. Sed vidē audāciam. Etiam Hīrtiō cēnam dedī, sine pāvōne tamen. In eā cēnā cocus meus praeter iūs fervēns nihil nōn potuit imitārī. Haec igitur est nunc vīta nostra:

11. **Nam . . . curam**: the senatorial party had been completely overthrown by the defeat at Thapsus on April 6th, and Cicero despaired of the republic. 12. **commentationem**, *preparation*. 14. **hanc insolentiam**, *the prevailing extravagance*. 15. **lautitiam**, *elegance*. — **cum . . . habebas**, *when you had money to spend*. 16. **etsi . . . habuisti**: the value of land had depreciated throughout Italy in consequence of the civil war, and in 49 B.C. Caesar had provided for the relief of debtors by a law which required creditors to accept property in payment of debt at its value before the outbreak of the war. Paetus had suffered financial loss as a creditor. 17. **edaci**, *who has a good appetite*. 18. **ὀψιμαθεῖς**, *who have learned late*. 19. **Dediscendae**, *unlearn, forget*. — **sportellae**, *little baskets*, used evidently for some article of food; perhaps there is hendiadys with *artolagani, little baskets of cakes*. 21. **munditia**, *niceness*. 22. **vocare**, *ask to dinner*. 23. **Hirtio**, the author of Book VIII. of the *Bellum Gallicum*, who lost his life at Mutina in 53 B.C. — **pavone**, *peacock*, first served by Hortensius, and now become a fashionable luxury. 24. **cocus**, *cook*. — **ius**, *sauce*.

māne salūtāmus domī et bonōs virōs multōs, sed trīstīs, et hōs laetōs victōrēs, quī mē quidem perofficiōsē et peramanter observant. Ubi salūtātiō dēfluxit, litterīs mē involvō; aut scrībō aut legō. Veniunt etiam quī mē audiunt quasi doctum hominem, quia paulō sum quam ipsī doctior. Inde corporī omne tempus datur. Patriam ēlūxī iam et gravius et diūtius quam ūlla māter ūnicum fīlium. Sed cūrā, sī mē amās, ut valeās, nē ego tē iacente bona tua comedim. Statuī enim tibi nē aegrōtō quidem parcere.

XXX. THE PARDON OF MARCELLUS
(from *Fam.* 4. 4).

Ūnō tē vīcimus, quod dē Mārcellī, conlēgae tuī, salūte paulō ante quam tū cōgnōvimus; etiam mehercule, quod quem ad modum ea rēs agerētur vīdimus. Nam sīc fac exīstimēs, post hās miseriās, id est, postquam armīs disceptārī coeptum est de iūre pūblicō, nihil esse āctum aliud cum dīgnitāte. Nam et ipse Caesar accūsātā acerbitāte Mārcellī — sīc enim appellābat — laudā-

26. **salutamus**, *greet;* the visitors called in accordance with custom to pay their respects to the great man; this formal morning call was called *salutatio.* — **bonos viros**, the defeated Pompeians. 28. **defluxit**, *is over.* 31. **corpori**, i.e. to exercise, the bath, and dinner. 32. **eluxi**, *have mourned;* the prefix denotes that the period of mourning has been completed. 34. **comedim**, *eat up.* 35. **aegroto**, = *aegro.*

XXX. Written in September or October, 46 B.C., to Servius Sulpicius, who was administering the province of Achaia. M. Marcellus had during his consulship (51 B.C.) shown himself a most bitter enemy of Caesar, and since Pharsalus had been living in voluntary exile at Mytilene. 1. **Uno**, *in one respect.* — **conlegae**, in the consulship of 51 B.C. — **salute**, *restoration.* 6. **et ipse Caesar**: there is a slight ana-

tāque honōrificentissimē et aequitāte tuā et prūdentiā repente praeter spem dīxit sē senātuī rogantī dē Mārcellō nē hominis quidem causā negātūrum. Fēcerat autem hōc senātus, ut cum ā L. Pīsōne mentiō esset facta dē Mārcellō et cum C. Mārcellus sē ad Caesaris pedēs abiēcisset, cūnctus cōnsurgeret et ad Caesarem supplex accēderet. Nōlī quaerere. Ita mihi pulcher hīc diēs vīsus est ut speciem aliquam vidērer vidēre quasi revīvīscentis reī pūblicae. Itaque cum omnēs ante mē rogātī grātiās Caesarī ēgissent praeter Volcacium — is enim, sī eō locō esset, negāvit sē factūrum fuisse —, ego rogātus mūtāvī meum cōnsilium. Nam statueram nōn mehercule inertiā, sed dēsīderiō prīstinae dīgnitātis in perpetuum tacēre. Frēgit hōc meum cōnsilium et Caesaris māgnitūdō animī et senātūs officium. Itaque plūribus verbīs ēgī Caesarī grātiās, mēque metuō nē etiam in cēterīs rēbus honestō ōtiō prīvārim, quod erat ūnum sōlācium in malīs. Sed tamen, quoniam effūgī ēius offēnsiōnem, quī fortasse arbitrārētur mē hanc rem pūblicam nōn putāre, sī perpetuō tacērem, modicē hōc faciam aut etiam intrā modum, ut et illīus voluntātī et meīs studiīs serviam. Nam etsī ā prīmā aetāte mē omnis ars et doctrīna līberālis et māximē philosophia dēlectāvit, tamen hōc studium cottīdiē

coluthon, *Fecerat autem senatus* standing for *et senatus fecerat.* 10. **hominis . . . causa,** *to satisfy his personal feeling.* 12. **C. Marcellus,** cousin of Marcus. 13. **cunctus,** *in a body.* 14. **Noli quaerere,** = *quid quaeris, in short.* 17. **rogati,** sc. *sententiam.* 18. **eo loco,** i.e. in Caesar's place. 20. **inertia,** *disinclination.* — **desiderio,** *regret.* 22. **officium,** *loyalty.* 23. **Itaque . . . gratias,** in the *Oratio pro M. Marcello* so called. 27. **rem publicam,** *a constitutional government.* 28. **hoc**

ingravēscit, crēdō et aetātis mātūritāte ad prūdentiam et iīs temporum vitiīs, ut nūlla rēs alia levāre animum molestiīs possit. Ā quō studiō tē abdūcī negōtiīs intellegō ex tuīs litterīs, sed tamen aliquid iam noctēs tē adiuvābunt.

XXXI. A PILFERING LIBRARIAN

(*Fam.* 13. 77. 3).

Praetereā ā tē petō in māiōrem modum prō nostrā amīcitiā et prō tuō perpetuō in mē studiō ut in hāc rē etiam ēlabōrēs. Dionȳsius, servus meus, quī meam bibliothēcēn multōrum nummōrum trāctāvit, cum multōs librōs subripuisset nec sē impūne lātūrum putāret, aufūgit. Is est in prōvinciā tuā; eum et M. Bōlānus, meus familiāris, et multī aliī Narōnae vīdērunt, sed cum sē ā mē manūmissum esse dīceret, crēdidērunt. Hunc tū sī mihi restituendum cūrāris, nōn possum dīcere quam mihi grātum futūrum sit. Rēs ipsa parva, sed animī meī dolor māgnus est. Ubi sit et quid fierī possit, Bōlānus tē docēbit. Ego sī hominem per tē reciperārō, summō mē ā tē beneficiō adfectum arbitrābor.

faciam, i.e. take part in the deliberations of the senate. 32. **ingravescit**, *grows more earnest.* — **aetatis . . . prudentiam**, *because I have now come to the age of full mental vigor.* 35. **noctes**, i.e. because they were growing longer.

XXXI. 1. **in maiorem modum**, *very earnestly.* 3. **elabores**, *do your best to assist me;* notice the force of the prefix. 4. **bibliothecen**, Greek form, = *bibliothecam.* — **multorum nummorum**, = *magni preti, pretiosam.* — **tractavit**, *had charge of.* 6. **provincia tua**: the letter is addressed to the Roman commander in Illyricum. 7. **Naronae**, a city of Dalmatia, one of the divisions of Illyricum. 12. **hominem**, *the fellow;* used contemptuously for *eum.*

XXXII. A FAMILY PEDIGREE (*Fam.* 9. 21).

Cicerō Paetō S.

Ain tandem? Īnsānīre tibi vidēris, quod imitēre verbōrum meōrum, ut scrībis, fulmina? Tum īnsānīrēs, sī cōnsequī nōn possēs; cum vērō etiam vincās, mē prius inrīdeās quam tē oportet. Quā rē nihil tibi opus est illud ā Trabeā, sed potius *ἀπότευγμα* meum. Vērum tamen quid tibi ego videor in epistulīs? Nōnne plēbēiō sermōne agere tēcum? Nec enim semper eōdem modō. Quid enim simile habet epistula aut iūdiciō aut cōntiōnī? Quīn ipsa iūdicia nōn solēmus omnia trāctāre ūnō modō. Prīvātās causās, et eās tenuīs, agimus subtīlius, capitis aut fāmae scīlicet ōrnātius; epistulās vērō cottīdiānīs verbīs texere solēmus. Sed tamen, mī Paete, quī tibi vēnit in mentem negāre Papīrium quemquam umquam nisi plēbēium fuisse? Fuērunt enim patriciī minōrum gentium, quōrum prīnceps L. Papīrius Mūgillānus, quī cēnsor cum L. Semprōniō Ātrātīnō fuit, cum ante cōnsul cum eōdem fuisset, annīs post Rōmam conditam CCCXII. Sed tum Papīsiī dīcēbāminī. Post hunc XIII. fuērunt sellā curūlī ante L. Papīrium Crassum, quī

XXXII. 1. **Ain tandem?** *Indeed!* 5. **illud,** *that quotation;* Trabea was an early writer of comedies. — **ἀπότευγμα,** *failure;* sc. *est.* 8. **iudicio,** *the address to a jury.* — **contioni,** *a political speech.* 10. **tenuis,** *of slight importance.* — **subtilius,** *more simply.* 12. **texere,** *compose.* 13. **qui,** the adv. — **Papirium:** the *Paeti* were a family of the *Papiria gens.* 15. **minorum gentium:** the *minores gentes* were clans which had been incorporated into the early settlement on the Palatine and ennobled, as distinguished from the clans of the original settlers there (*maiores gentes*). 19. **sella curuli,** abl. of description.

prīmus Papīsius est vocārī dēsitus. Is dictātor cum L. Papīriō Cursōre magistrō equitum factus est annīs post Rōmam conditam ccccxv. et quadrienniō post cōnsul cum K. Duīliō. Hunc secūtus est Cursor, homō valdē honōrātus; deinde L. Masō aedīlīcius; inde multī Masōnēs. Quōrum quidem tū omnium patriciōrum imāginēs habeās volō. Deinde Carbōnēs et Turdī īnsequuntur. Hī plēbēiī fuērunt, quōs contemnās cēnseō. Nam praeter hunc C. Carbōnem quem Damasippus occīdit, cīvis ē rē pūblicā Carbōnum nēmō fuit. Cōgnōvimus Cn. Carbōnem et ēius frātrem scurram. Quid hīs improbius? Dē hōc amīcō meō, Rubriae fīliō, nihil dīcō. Trēs illī frātrēs fuērunt, C., Cn., M. Carbōnēs. Mārcus P. Flaccō accūsante est condemnātus, fūr māgnus, ex Siciliā; Gāius accūsante L. Crassō cantharidas sūmpsisse dīcitur. Is et tribūnus pl. sēditiōsus et P. Āfricānō vim attulisse exīstimātus est. Hōc vērō quī Lilybaeī ā Pompēiō nostrō est interfectus improbior nēmō meō iūdiciō fuit. Iam pater ēius accūsātus ā M. Antō-

20. **Papisius**: *s* between two vowels was everywhere in Latin words changed to *r* at an early stage in the development of the language; this change is known as rhotacism. 23. **valde honoratus**: he was one of the Roman leaders in the Second Samnite War, and was twice dictator and five times consul. 24. **aedilicius**, *the ex-aedile*, i.e. *who rose to the aedileship*. 25. **imagines**: the *imagines* of those who had filled some curule magistracy could alone be set up in the *atrium* of the house of the descendant and carried in funeral processions. 28. **occidit**, in 82 B.C. as a partisan of Sulla. — **civis e re publica**, *a useful citizen*. 29. **Cn. Carbonem**, the Marian leader. 34. **Gaius**: he had at one time supported the Gracchi, and his political apostasy did not save him. — **L. Crasso**, the orator. — **cantharidas**, *cantharis*, a poison. 35. **P. Africano**, the younger. 36. **Hoc**, Cn. Carbo, the Marian leader. 38. **pater**, the third of the brothers mentioned above; he was

niō sūtōriō ātrāmentō absolūtus putātur. Quā rē ad patrēs cēnseō revertāre; plēbēiī quam fuerint impor- 40
tūnī vidēs.

XXXIII. CICERO GRIEVES FOR TULLIA
(from *Att.* 12. 15).

In hāc sōlitūdine careō omnium conloquiō, cumque māne mē in silvam abstrūsī dēnsam et asperam, nōn exeō inde ante vesperum. Secundum tē nihil est mihi amīcius sōlitūdine. In eā mihi omnis sermō est cum litterīs; eum tamen interpellat flētus, cui repūgnō, 5
quoad possum, sed adhūc parēs nōn sumus.

XXXIV. A MONUMENT TO TULLIA
(*Att.* 12. 18. 1).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Dum recordātiōnēs fugiō, quae quasi morsū quōdam dolōrem efficiunt, refugiō ad tē admonendum, quod velim mihi īgnōscās, cuicuimodī est. Etenim habeō nōn nūllōs ex iīs quōs nunc lēctitō auctōrēs quī dīcant fierī id oportēre quod saepe tēcum ēgī et quod ā tē 5
approbārī volō. Dē fānō illō dīcō, dē quō tantum quan-

defeated by the Cimbri at Noreia in 113 B.C. — **M. Antonio**, the orator. 39. **sutorio atramento**, *shoemaker's blacking*, a poison.

XXXIII. Written March 9th, 45 B.C. Cicero had lost his beloved daughter, Tullia, in the middle of February, and he was now at his villa at Astura, the solitude of which was grateful in his sorrow. 1. **careo**, *I withdraw from*. 2. **abstrusi**, *have buried myself*.

XXXIV. Written March 11th, 45 B.C. 3. **cuicuimodi**, for *cuius-cuius modi*, gen. of *quisquis modus*. 4. **lectito**, freq. of *lego*.

tum mē amās velim cōgitēs. Equidem neque dē genere dubitō — placet enim mihi Cluātī —, neque dē rē — statūtum est enim —, dē locō nōn numquam. Velim igitur cōgitēs. Ego, quantum hīs temporibus tam ērudītīs fierī poterit, profectō illam cōnsecrābō omnī genere monumentōrum ab omnium ingeniīs scrīptōrum et Graecōrum et Latīnōrum, quae rēs forsitan sit refricātūra vulnus meum. Sed iam quasi vōtō quōdam et prōmissō mē tenērī putō, longumque illud tempus cum nōn erō magis mē movet quam hōc exiguum, quod mihi tamen nimium longum vidētur. Habeō enim nihil temptātīs rēbus omnibus in quō adquiēscam. Nam dum illud trāctābam dē quō ad tē ante scrīpsī, quasi fovēbam dolōrēs meōs; nunc omnia respuō, nec quicquam habeō tolerābilius quam sōlitūdinem, quam, quod eram veritus, nōn obturbāvit Philippus. Nam ut herī mē salūtāvit, statim Rōmam profectus est.

XXXV. A LETTER OF CONDOLENCE (*Fam.* 4. 5).

Servius Cicerōnī S.

Posteā quam mihi renūntiātum est dē obitū Tulliae, fīliae tuae, sānē quam prō eō ac dēbuī graviter molestēque tulī, commūnemque eam calamitātem exīstimāvī,

7. **genere**, *design, plan.* 8. **Cluati**, an architect. 11. **illam**, Tullia. 13. **sit . . . meum**, *is likely to reopen my wound.* 18. **illud**: Cicero had begun to write for his own solace a treatise *de luctu minuendo* (*Consolatio*); it was never published. 20. **respuo**, *relinquish.*

XXXV. Written in March, 45 B.C., by Servius Sulpicius, the governor of Achaia. 2. **sane quam**, *exceedingly.* — **pro eo ac**, = *ut.*

quī, sī istīc adfuissem, neque tibi dēfuissem cōramque meum dolōrem tibi dēclārāssem. Etsī genus hōc cōnsōlātiōnis miserum atque acerbum est, propterea quia per quōs ea cōnfierī dēbet propinquōs ac familiārīs, iī ipsī parī molestiā adficiuntur neque sine lacrimīs multīs id cōnārī possunt, utī magis ipsī videantur aliōrum cōnsōlātiōne indigēre quam aliīs posse suum officium praestāre, tamen quae in praesentiā in mentem mihi vēnērunt dēcrēvī brevī ad tē perscrībere, nōn quō ea tē fugere exīstimem, sed quod forsitan dolōre impedītus minus ea perspiciās. Quid est quod tantō opere tē commoveat tuus dolor intestīnus? Cōgitā quem ad modum adhūc fortūna nōbīscum ēgerit. Ea nōbīs ērepta esse quae hominibus nōn minus quam līberī cāra esse dēbent, patriam, honestātem, dīgnitātem, honōrēs omnīs. Hōc ūnō incommodō additō quid ad dolōrem adiungī potuit? Aut quī nōn in illīs rēbus exercitātus animus callēre iam dēbet atque omnia minōris exīstimāre? An illīus vicem, crēdō, dolēs? Quotiēns in eam cōgitātiōnem necesse est et tū vēneris et nōs saepe incidimus, hīsce temporibus nōn pessimē cum iīs esse āctum quibus sine dolōre licitum est mortem cum vītā commūtāre! Quid autem fuit quod illam hōc tempore ad vīvendum māgnō opere invītāre posset? Quae rēs? Quae spēs? Quod animī sōlācium? Ut cum aliquō adulēscente prīmāriō coniūncta aetātem gereret?

7. **confieri**, = *confici*. 12. **brevi**, adv. 15. **intestinus**, *private*. 18. **honestatem**, *reputation*. 20. **illis rebus**, i.e. the fall of the republic. 21. **callere**, *to be insensible of pain*. 22. **illius vicem**, *on her account*. 23. **veneris**, subj. with *necesse est*. 29. **primario**, *distinguished*. — **gere-**

Licitum est tibi, crēdō, prō tuā dīgnitāte ex hāc iuventūte generum dīligere, cūius fideī līberōs tuōs tē tūtō committere putārēs? An ut ea līberōs ex sēsē pareret, quōs cum flōrentīs vidēret laetārētur, quī rem ā parente trāditam per sē tenēre possent, honōrēs ōrdinātim petitūrī essent, in rē pūblicā, in amīcōrum negōtiīs lībertāte suā ūsūrī? Quid hōrum fuit quod nōn prius quam datum est ademptum sit? 'At vērō malum est līberōs āmittere.' Malum; nisi hōc pēius sit, haec sufferre et perpetī. Quae rēs mihi nōn mediocrem cōnsōlātiōnem attulit, volō tibi commemorāre, sī forte eadem rēs tibi dolōrem minuere possit. Ex Asiā rediēns cum ab Aegīnā Megaram versus nāvigārem, coepī regiōnēs circumcircā prōspicere. Post mē erat Aegīna, ante mē Megara, dextrā Pīraeus, sinistrā Corinthus, quae oppida quōdam tempore flōrentissima fuērunt, nunc prōstrāta et dīruta ante oculōs iacent. Coepī egomet mēcum sīc cōgitāre: 'Hem! nōs homunculī indīgnāmur, sī quis nostrūm interiit aut occīsus est, quōrum vīta brevior esse dēbet, cum ūnō locō tot oppidūm cadāvera prōiecta iacent? Vīsne tū tē, Servī, cohibēre et meminisse hominem tē esse nātum?' Crēde mihi, cōgitātiōne eā nōn mediocriter sum cōnfīrmātus. Hōc idem, sī tibi vidētur, fac ante oculōs tibi prōpōnās. Modo ūnō tem-

ret, = *ageret, degeret.* 32. **liberos . . . pareret,** *might become the mother of sons.* 34. **ordinatim,** i.e. one office after the other, as they reached the age of eligibility; the Ciceronian word is *ordine.* 38. **haec,** *what we are now suffering.* 42. **versus,** adv.; translate *in the direction of Megara.* —**circumcirca,** *round about;* = *quae circumcirca erant.* 45. **quodam tempore,** *once upon a time.* 49. **cadavera,** *ruins.* 50. **Visne,** *will you not.* 51. **Crede mihi:** formal prose has *mihi crede.* 53. **Modo,** *but*

pore tot virī clārissimī interiērunt, dē imperiō populī Rōmānī tanta dēminūtiō facta est, omnēs prōvinciae conquassātae sunt; in ūnīus mulierculae animulā sī iactūra facta est, tantō opere commovēris? Quae sī hōc tempore nōn diem suum obīsset, paucīs post annīs tamen eī moriendum fuit, quoniam homō nāta fuerat. Etiam tū ab hīsce rēbus animum ac cōgitātiōnem tuam āvocā atque ea potius reminīscere quae dīgna tuā persōnā sunt: illam quam diū eī opus fuerit vīxisse; ūnā cum rē pūblicā fuisse; tē, patrem suum, praetōrem, cōnsulem, augurem vīdisse; adulēscentibus prīmāriīs nūptam fuisse; omnibus bonīs prope perfūnctam esse; cum rēs pūblica occideret, vītā excessisse. Quid est quod tū aut illa cum fortūnā hōc nōmine querī possītis? Dēnique nōlī tē oblīvīscī Cicerōnem esse et eum quī aliīs cōnsuēris praecipere et dare cōnsilium, neque imitārī malōs medicōs, quī in aliēnīs morbīs profitentur tenēre sē medicīnae scientiam, ipsī sē cūrāre nōn possunt; sed potius, quae aliīs tūte praecipere solēs, ea tūte tibi subice atque apud animum prōpōne. Nūllus dolor est quem nōn longinquitās temporis minuat ac molliat. Hōc tē exspectāre tempus tibi turpe est ac nōn eī reī sapientiā tuā tē occurrere. Quod sī quī etiam īnferīs sēnsus est, quī illīus in tē amor fuit pietāsque in

recently. 56. **conquassatae**, *convulsed.* — **in . . . est**, *if the frail life of one little woman has been lost.* 58. **diem suum**, = *diem supremum, mortem.* 59. **homo**, *mortal.* 61. **persona**, *character.* 64. **adulescentibus**, Piso, Furius Crassipes, and Dolabella; all were patricians. 67. **hoc nomine**, *on this score.* 69. **consueris**, = *consueveris.* — **imitari**, coördinate with *oblivisci.* 73. **tibi subice**, *give your attention to.* 76. **ei rei . . . occurrere**, *to hasten this result.* 77. **qui . . . fuit**, *such was.*

omnīs suōs, hōc certē illa tē facere nōn vult. Dā hōc illī mortuae, dā cēterīs amīcīs ac familiāribus, quī tuō dolōre maerent, dā patriae ut, sī quā in rē opus sit, operā et cōnsiliō tuō ūtī possit. Dēnique quoniam in eam fortūnam dēvēnimus ut etiam huic reī nōbīs serviendum sit, nōlī committere ut quisquam tē putet nōn tam fīliam quam reī pūblicae tempora et aliōrum victōriam lūgēre. Plūra mē ad tē dē hāc rē scrībere pudet, nē videar prūdentiae tuae diffīdere. Quā rē, sī hōc ūnum prōposuerō, fīnem faciam scrībendī. Vīdimus aliquotiēns secundam pulcherrimē tē ferre fortūnam māgnamque ex eā rē tē laudem apīscī; fac aliquandō intellegāmus adversam quoque tē aequē ferre posse neque id māius quam dēbeat tibi onus vidērī, nē ex omnibus virtūtibus haec ūna tibi videātur deesse. Quod ad mē attinet, cum tē tranquilliōrem animō esse cōgnōrō, dē iīs rēbus quae hīc geruntur, quem ad modumque sē prōvincia habeat certiōrem faciam. Valē.

XXXVI. THE VOTE OF DEC. 5, 63 B.C. (*Att.* 12. 21. 1).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Lēgī Brūtī epistulam eamque tibi remīsī, sānē nōn prūdenter rescrīptam ad ea quae requīsierās. Sed ipse vīderit. Quamquam illud turpiter īgnōrat. Catōnem

78. **hoc . . . facere**, i.e. to grieve immoderately. 81. **opera**, *services.* 83. **committere**, *give occasion.* 89. **apisci**, = *adipisci.* 90. **aeque**, *with equal moderation.*

XXXVI. March 17th, 45 B.C. M. Brutus had written a eulogy of Cato Uticensis, in which he seemed to Cicero to have given undue credit to Cato for his part in the debate on

prīmum sententiam putat dē animadversiōne dīxisse, quam omnēs ante dīxerant praeter Caesarem, et cum ipsīus Caesaris tam sevēra fuerit, quī tum praetōriō locō dīxerit, cōnsulārium putat lēniōrēs fuisse, Catulī, Servīlī, Lūcullōrum, Cūriōnis, Torquātī, Lepidī, Gellī, Volcacī, Figulī, Cottae, L. Caesaris, C. Pīsōnis, M'. Glabriōnis, etiam Sīlānī, Mūrēnae, dēsignātōrum cōnsulum. 'Cūr ergō in sententiam Catōnis?' Quia verbīs lūculentiōribus et plūribus rem eandem comprehenderat. Mē autem hīc laudat quod rettulerim, nōn quod patefēcerim, cohortātus sim, quod dēnique ante quam cōnsulerem ipse iūdicāverim. Quae omnia, quia Catō laudibus extulerat in caelum perscrībendaque cēnsuerat, idcircō in ēius sententiam est facta discessiō. Hīc autem sē etiam tribuere multum mihi putat quod scrīpserit 'optimum cōnsulem.' Quis enim iēiūnius dīxit inimīcus? Ad cētera vērō tibi quem ad modum rescrīpsit? Tantum rogat dē senātūs cōnsultō ut corrigās. Hōc quidem fēcisset, etiam sī ā librāriō admonitus esset. Sed haec iterum ipse vīderit.

the punishment of the Catilinarian conspirators. All other authorities, however, agree in ascribing the decision for capital punishment to the effect produced by Cato's speech. 5. **Caesarem**: he had advocated imprisonment for life and confiscation of the property of the conspirators. 6. **praetorio loco**: Caesar was *praetor designatus*, and spoke therefore after the *consulares* and before the *praetorii*. 11. **in sententiam**, sc. *discessio facta est, Why then was the vote taken on the proposal of Cato, who was only tribune elect?* The senate voted by division (*discessio*). — **luculentioribus**, *clearer*. 13. **hic**, i.e. Brutus. — **rettulerim**: *referre in senatum* is used of the magistrate who puts before the senate the business of the session, and carries no implication of his opinion. 16. **perscribenda**, *should be recorded*. 19. **ieiunius**, *more grudgingly*. 21. **corrigas**: perhaps Atticus was to publish the *Cato*, and

XXXVII. DOMESTIC WORRIES (*Att.* 12. 32).

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Pūblilia ad mē scrīpsit mātrem suam — ut cum Pūbliliō loquerer — ad mē cum illō ventūram et sē ūnā, sī ego paterer. Ōrat multīs et supplicibus verbīs ut liceat et ut sibi rescrībam. Rēs quam molesta sit vidēs. Rescrīpsī mihi etiam gravius esse quam tum cum illī dīxissem mē sōlum esse velle; quā rē nōlle mē hōc tempore eam ad mē venīre. Putābam, sī nihil rescrīpsissem, illam cum mātre ventūram; nunc nōn putō, appārēbat enim illās litterās nōn illīus esse. Illud autem quod fore videō ipsum volō vītāre, nē illae ad mē veniant. Iēiūna est vītātiō ut ego nōllem, sed necesse est. Tē hōc nunc rogō, ut explōrēs ad quam diem hīc ita possim esse ut nē opprimar. Agēs, ut scrībis, temperātē. Cicerōnī velim hōc prōpōnās — ita tamen, sī tibi nōn inīquum vidēbitur —, ut sūmptūs hūius peregrīnātiōnis, quibus, sī Rōmae esset domumque condūceret, quod facere cōgi-

had suggested some changes to Brutus before giving it to his slaves to copy; slaves engaged in this work were called *librarii*.

XXXVII. Written from Astura, March 28th, 45 B.C. Soon after divorcing Terentia, Cicero married Publilia, confessedly for her money. She was little more than a girl, and is said to have been jealous of her step-daughter and to have offended Cicero by her indifference to his affliction. Whatever the cause, their estrangement dated from about the time of Tullia's death, and they were divorced this same year. 1. **Publilio**, Publilia's brother. 11. **Ieiuna . . . nollem**, *It's a poor excuse for not seeing them, that I did not wish to.* 12. **ita . . . ut ne opprimar**, *without danger of being surprised.* 13. **Ciceroni**, Cicero's son, Marcus, who was to study in Athens. 14. **ita tamen, si**, *that is, in case.* 15. **peregrinationis**, *tour, sojourn abroad.* — **quibus**, refers to *mercedes*. 16. **con-**

tābat, facile contentus futūrus erat, accommodet ad mercēdēs Argīlētī et Aventīnī; et cum eī prōposueris, ipse velim reliqua moderēre, quem ad modum ex iīs mercēdibus suppeditēmus eī quod opus sit. Praestābō nec Bibulum nec Acidīnum nec Messallam, quōs Athēnīs futūrōs audiō, māiōrēs sūmptūs factūrōs quam quod ex iīs mercēdibus recipiētur. Itaque velim videās prīmum conductōrēs quī sint et quantī, deinde ut sint quī ad diem solvant, et quid viāticī, quid īnstrūmentī satis sit. Iūmentō certē Athēnīs nihil opus erit; quibus autem in viā ūtātur, domī sunt plūra quam opus erat, quod etiam tū animadvertis.

XXXVIII. REPLY TO THE LETTER OF CONDOLENCE (*Fam.* 4. 6).

M. Cicerō S. D. Ser. Sulpiciō.

Ego vērō, Servī, vellem, ut scrībis, in meō gravissimō cāsū adfuissēs. Quantum enim praesēns mē adiuvāre potueris et cōnsōlandō et prope aequē dolendō facile ex eō intellegō, quod litterīs lēctīs aliquantum adquiēvī. Nam et ea scrīpsistī quae levāre lūctum possent, et in mē cōnsōlandō nōn mediocrem ipse animī dolōrem adhibuistī. Servius tamen tuus omnibus officiīs quae illī temporī tribuī potuērunt dēclārāvit et quantī ipse mē

duceret, *were renting.* 17. **mercedes,** *rents, income;* Cicero owned tenement houses or shops on the Aventine and in the quarter called *Argiletum.* 19. **moderere,** *you would manage.* 24. **conductores,** *tenants.* — **quanti,** gen. of price. 25. **viatici,** *allowance for traveling expenses.* — **instrumenti,** *outfit.* 26. **Iumento,** *a carriage.*

XXXVIII. 4. **aliquantum adquievi,** *I have found some little relief.* 8. **quanti . . . faceret,** *how highly he himself esteemed me,*

faceret et quam suum tālem ergā mē animum tibi grā-
tum putāret fore. Cūius officia iūcundiōra scīlicet saepe
mihi fuērunt, numquam tamen grātiōra. Mē autem nōn
ōrātiō tua sōlum et societās paene aegritūdinis, sed
etiam auctōritās cōnsōlātur. Turpe enim esse exīstimō
mē nōn ita ferre cāsum meum ut tū, tālī sapientiā prae-
ditus, ferendum putās. Sed opprimor interdum et vix
resistō dolōrī, quod ea mē sōlācia dēficiunt quae cēterīs
quōrum mihi exempla prōpōnō similī in fortūnā nōn
dēfuērunt. Nam et Q. Māximus, quī fīlium cōnsulā-
rem, clārum virum et māgnīs rēbus gestīs, āmīsit, et
L. Paullus, quī duo septem diēbus, et vester Galus et
M. Catō, quī summō ingeniō, summā virtūte fīlium per-
didit, iīs temporibus fuērunt ut eōrum lūctum ipsōrum
dīgnitās cōnsōlārētur ea quam ex rē pūblicā cōnsequē-
bantur. Mihi autem āmissīs ōrnāmentīs iīs quae ipse
commemorās quaeque eram māximīs labōribus adeptus,
ūnum manēbat illud sōlācium, quod ēreptum est. Nōn
amīcōrum negōtiīs, nōn reī pūblicae prōcūrātiōne impe-
diēbantur cōgitātiōnēs meae, nihil in forō agere libēbat,
adspicere cūriam nōn poteram, exīstimābam, id quod

10. **Cuius ... gratiora**, i.e. he could take no *pleasure* at such a time in the kindly services of friends, although they were *grateful* to him. 12. **oratio tua**, *your words*. 13. **auctoritas**, *the importance I attach to your opinion*. 15. **opprimor**, *I am overcome*. 16. **deficiunt**, = *desunt*. 18. **Q. Maximus**, the opponent of Hannibal; he delivered a funeral oration over his son. 19. **magnis rebus gestis**, abl. of quality. 20. **L. Paullus**, the victor of Pydna, whose two young sons died during the week of the celebration of his triumph in 167 B.C. — **vester**, *your kinsman*. 21. **M. Cato**, the Censor. 23. **ex re publica**, *in the service of the state*. 27. **rei publicae procuratione**, *the conduct of public business*. 28. **in foro agere**, i.e. as pleader in the courts of law. 29. **id quod erat**,

erat, omnīs mē et industriae meae frūctūs et fortūnae perdidisse. Sed cum cōgitārem haec mihi tēcum et cum quibusdam esse commūnia, et cum frangerem iam ipse mē cōgeremque illa ferre toleranter, habēbam quō cōnfugerem, ubi conquiēscerem, cūius in sermōne et suāvitāte omnīs cūrās dolōrēsque dēpōnerem. Nunc autem hōc tam gravī vulnere etiam illa quae cōnsānuisse vidēbantur recrūdēscunt. Nōn enim ut tum mē ā rē pūblicā maestum domus excipiēbat quae levāret, sīc nunc domō maerēns ad rem pūblicam cōnfugere possum ut in ēius bonīs adquiēscam. Itaque et domō absum et forō, quod nec eum dolōrem quem dē rē pūblicā capiō domus iam cōnsōlārī potest nec domesticum rēs pūblica. Quō magis tē exspectō tēque vidēre quam prīmum cupiō. Māius mihi sōlācium adferre ratiō nūlla potest quam coniūnctiō cōnsuētūdinis sermōnumque nostrōrum. Quamquam spērābam tuum adventum — sīc enim audiēbam — appropinquāre. Ego autem cum multīs dē causīs tē exoptō quam prīmum vidēre, tum etiam ut ante commentēmur inter nōs quā ratiōne nōbīs trādūcendum sit hōc tempus, quod est tōtum ad ūnīus voluntātem accommodandum, et prūdentis et līberālis et, ut perspēxisse videor, nec ā mē aliēnī et tibi amī-

as was indeed the case. 32. **frangerem**, *I was beginning to get myself in hand.* 33. **toleranter**, *patiently.* 36. **consanuisse**, *to have healed.* 37. **recrudescunt**, *are breaking open again.* — **Non**, with *possum*. 39. **maerens**, *in my grief.* 40. **bonis**, = *secundis rebus.* — **domo**, i.e. from his residence in the city. 42. **domesticum**, sc. *dolorem*. 45. **consuetudinis**, *intercourse.* 46. **sperabam**, **audiebam**, epistolary tense. 49. **ante**, *in advance*, i.e. before Caesar's return from Spain; the battle of Munda had been fought March 17th. — **commentemur**, *deliberate.* 51. **prudentis**, *sensible.* — **liberalis**, *generous.* 52. **a me alieni**, *unfriendly to me.*

cissimī. Quod cum ita sit, māgnae tamen est dēlīberātiōnis quae ratiō sit ineunda nōbīs nōn agendī aliquid, sed illīus concessū et beneficiō quiēscendī. Valē.

XXXIX. THE MURDER OF MARCELLUS (*Fam.* 4. 12).

Servius Cicerōnī Salūtem Plūribus Verbīs.

Etsī sciō nōn iūcundissimum mē nūntium vōbīs adlātūrum, tamen, quoniam cāsus et nātūra in nōbīs dominātur, vīsum est faciendum, quōquō modō rēs sē habēret, vōs certiōrēs facere. A. d. x. Kal. Iūn., cum ab Epidaurō Pīraeum nāvī advectus essem, ibi M. Mārcellum, conlēgam nostrum, convēnī eumque diem ibi cōnsūmpsī ut cum eō essem. Posterō diē ab eō dīgressus sum eō cōnsiliō, ut ab Athēnīs in Boeōtiam īrem reliquamque iūrisdictiōnem absolverem, ille, ut āiēbat, suprā Maleās in Ītaliam versus nāvigātūrus erat. Post diem tertium

55. **concessu et beneficio**, *kind permissiòn.*

XXXIX. Marcellus had not been unhappy in his voluntary exile at Mytilene, and it was several months after his pardon when he reluctantly set out for Rome. He did not come to his journey's end, but was murdered by one of his suite while at the Piraeus waiting to take ship for Italy. Among the irreconcilable Pompeians were some who foolishly thought that Caesar must have inspired the murder; the real cause of the act was not known. 1. **non iucundissimum**, litotes; = *acerbissimum, tristissimum.* 2. **quoniam . . . dominatur**, i.e. since death is the lot of all, — death by violence or in the course of nature. 5. **Piraeum**, the famous port of Athens. 8. **reliquamque . . . absolverem**, i.e. visit the other assize towns of the province before the close of his administration. 9. **supra**, *round; super* is commonly used to express this idea. — **Maleas**, a promontory at the southeastern extremity of Laconia. 10. **versus**, the prep.; *ad* or *in* are used with it, except with

ēius diēī, cum ab Athēnīs proficīscī in animō habērem, circiter hōrā decimā noctis P. Postumius, familiāris ēius, ad mē vēnit et mihi nūntiāvit M. Mārcellum, conlēgam nostrum, post cēnae tempus a P. Magiō Cīlōne, familiārī ēius, pūgiōne percussum esse et duo vulnera accēpisse, ūnum in stomachō, alterum in capite secundum aurem; spērāre tamen eum vīvere posse; Magium sē ipsum interfēcisse posteā; sē ā Mārcellō ad mē missum esse quī haec nūntiāret et rogāret utī medicōs eī mitterem. Itaque medicōs coēgī et ē vestīgiō eō sum profectus prīmā lūce. Cum nōn longē ā Pīraeō abessem, puer Acidinī obviam mihi vēnit cum cōdicillīs, in quibus erat scrīptum paulō ante lūcem Mārcellum diem suum obīsse. Ita vir clārissimus ab homine dēterrimō acerbissimā morte est adfectus, et cui inimīcī propter dīgnitātem pepercerant, inventus est amīcus quī eī mortem offerret. Ego tamen ad tabernāculum ēius perrēxī. Invēnī duōs lībertōs et pauculōs servōs; reliquōs āiēbant profūgisse metū perterritōs quod dominus eōrum ante tabernāculum interfectus esset. Coāctus sum in eādem illā lectīcā quā ipse dēlātus eram meīsque lectīcāriīs in urbem eum

the names of towns and of small islands. 12. **circiter . . . noctis**, i.e. between two and three in the morning. 14. **cenae tempus**: the dinner hour at Rome was apparently about half-past three. 15. **pugione**, *dagger*. 16. **secundum**, *just behind*. 20. **e vestigio**, = *statim*, *continuo*. 22. **Acidini**, probably the young man mentioned in a previous letter as a student at Athens. — **codicillis**, *a note*. 25. **inimici**: Caesar is meant. 27. **tamen**, i.e. although it was now too late to be of service to Marcellus. — **tabernaculum**, *tent*; the Piraeus was now in ruins. 29. **metu . . . esset**: by Roman law slaves who were present at the murder of their master were liable to the death penalty as accessory to the deed. 31. **meisque lecticariis**, instrumental abl.; *using my own bearers*.

referre, ibique prō eā cōpiā quae Athēnīs erat fūnus eī satis amplum faciendum cūrāvī. Ab Athēniēnsibus locum sepultūrae intrā urbem ut darent impetrāre nōn potuī, quod religiōne sē impedīrī dīcerent, neque tamen id anteā cuiquam concesserant. Quod proximum fuit, utī in quō vellēmus gymnasiō eum sepelīrēmus, nōbīs permīsērunt. Nōs in nōbilissimō orbī terrārum gymnasiō Acadēmīae locum dēlēgimus ibique eum combūsimus, posteāque cūrāvimus ut iīdem Athēniēnsēs in eōdem locō monumentum eī marmoreum faciendum locārent. Ita quae nostra officia fuērunt prō conlēgiō et prō propinquitāte, et vīvō et mortuō omnia eī praestitimus. Valē. D. pr. Kal. Iūn. Athēnīs.

XL. DEDICATION OF THE *ACADEMICA* (*Fam.* 9. 8. 1).

Cicerō Varrōnī.

Etsī mūnus flāgitāre, quamvīs quis ostenderit, nē populus quidem solet nisi concitātus, tamen ego ex-

32. **pro . . . erat,** *so far as there were facilities at Athens.* 35. **tamen,** *I must admit.* 36. **Quod . . . fuit,** *the next best thing.* 37. **gymnasio**: the three great *gymnasia* of Athens — Academia, Lyceum, and Cynosarges — were in the suburbs. 38. **orbi,** locative. 39. **Academiae,** a grove set apart as a *gymnasium*; it contained temples, statues, and the tombs of famous men, and in it Plato had taught. — **eum combussimus,** *burned his body.* 41. **faciendum locarent,** *should contract for the erection of.* 44. **D.,** *data.*

XL. This letter was written July 11th or 12th, 45 B.C., and sent with the *Academica* to M. Terentius Varro, the greatest scholar and most prolific author of Rome. The *Academica* was an exposition of the teaching of the New Academy; it had been revised that Varro might be introduced as one of the interlocutors and further gratified by its dedication to him. 1. **ostenderit,** *has promised.*

spectātiōne prōmissī tuī moveor ut admoneam tē, nōn ut flāgitem. Mīsī autem ad tē quattuor admonitōrēs nōn nimis verēcundōs — nōstī enim profectō ōs illīus adulēscentiōris Acadēmīae. Ex eā igitur mediā excitātōs mīsī, quī metuō nē tē forte flāgitent; ego autem mandāvī ut rogārent. Exspectābam omnīnō iam diū mēque sustinēbam nē ad tē prius ipse quid scrīberem quam aliquid accēpissem, ut possem tē remūnerārī quam simillimō mūnere; sed cum tū tardius facerēs, id est, ut ego interpretor, dīligentius, tenērī nōn potuī quīn coniūnctiōnem studiōrum amōrisque nostrī quō possem litterārum genere dēclārārem. Fēcī igitur sermōnem inter nōs habitum in Cūmānō, cum esset ūnā Pompōnius. Tibi dedī partīs Antiochīnās, quās ā tē probārī intellēxisse mihi vidēbar; mihi sūmpsī Philōnis. Putō fore ut, cum lēgeris, mīrēre nōs id locūtōs esse inter nōs quod numquam locūtī sumus — sed nōstī mōrem dialogōrum.

3. **promissi**: Varro fulfilled this promise later by dedicating to Cicero the last twenty of the twenty-five books of his *De Lingua Latina*. 4. **quattuor**: the revised *Academica* was in four books, the first edition in two, called *Catulus* and *Lucullus* after Q. Lutatius Catulus and L. Licinius Lucullus; there are extant portions of both editions. 5. **os**, *assurance;* cf. the slang *cheek*, *face*. 6. **adulescentioris**, used comically for *novae*. 9. **sustinebam**, sc. *a scribendo*. 15. **Cumano**: Varro, as well as Cicero, had a country seat near Cumae. — **Pomponius**, Atticus. 16. **Antiochinas**, *of Antiochus;* he professed to reconcile Stoicism with the teachings of Plato and Aristotle. — **quas . . . videbar**: Cicero's uncertainty concerning Varro's belief is not surprising; the latter has been called 'the most unphilosophical among the unphilosophical Romans.' 17. **Philonis**, sc. *partis;* it was largely through the influence of Philo that Cicero had been led to embrace the philosophy of the Academy. 19. **locuti sumus**: notice the force of the indicative.

XLI. THE SINGER TIGELLIUS

(*Fam.* 7. 24).

M. Cicerō S. D. M. Fadiō Gallō.

Amōris quidem tuī quōquō mē vertī vestīgia, vel proximē dē Tigelliō. Sēnsī enim ex litterīs tuīs valdē tē labōrāsse. Amō igitur voluntātem. Sed pauca dē rē. Cīpius, opīnor, ōlim 'Nōn omnibus dormiō.' Sīc ego nōn omnibus, mī Galle, serviō. Etsī quae est haec servitūs? Ōlim cum rēgnāre exīstimābāmur, nōn tam ab ūllīs quam hōc tempore observor ā familiārissimīs Caesaris omnibus praeter istum. Id ego in lucrīs pōnō, nōn ferre hominem pestilentiōrem patriā suā, eumque addictum iam tum putō esse Calvī Licinī Hippōnactēō praecōniō. At vidē quid suscēnseat. Phameae causam recēperam, ipsīus quidem causā, erat enim mihi sānē familiāris. Is ad mē vēnit dīxitque iūdicem sibi ope-

XLI. Written about August 20th, 45 B.C. Fadius had expressed his anxiety lest Tigellius' resentment should lead to a misunderstanding between Cicero and Caesar, with whom the singer was a favorite, as later with Augustus. 1. **vestigia,** sc. *vidi.*—**vel,** *in particular.* 2. **proxime,** *quite recently.* 3. **Amo,** *I am delighted by.* 4. **opinor,** *I believe that was his name.* 6. **regnare:** Cicero's foes had charged him with playing the tyrant during his consulship. 8. **in lucris pono,** *count clear gain.* 9. **patria:** Tigellius was a native of Sardinia, which was notoriously unhealthy. 10. **addictum . . . praeconio,** *had been disposed of by the Hipponactean proclamation of Licinius Calvus; addicere* is used of the auctioneer, *to knock down,* and *praeconium* denotes his *crying* of the goods to be sold. Calvus, the orator and poet, had attacked Tigellius in a lampoon written in choliambics, the meter in which Hipponax wrote and of which he was reputed the inventor. This poem was in form a *praeconium.* It began: *Sardi Tigelli putidum caput venit* (*is for sale*). 11. **Phameae,** the grandfather of Tigellius.

ram dare cōnstituisse eō ipsō diē quō dē P. Sēstiō in cōnsilium īrī necesse erat. Respondī nūllō modō mē facere posse; quem vellet alium diem sī sūmpsisset, mē eī nōn dēfutūrum. Ille autem, quī scīret sē nepōtem bellum tībīcinem habēre et sat bonum cantōrem, discessit ā mē, ut mihi vidēbātur, īrātior. Habēs 'Sardōs vēnālīs, alium aliō nēquiōrem.' Cōgnōstī meam causam et istīus salacōnis inīquitātem. 'Catōnem' tuum mihi mitte, cupiō enim legere. Mē adhūc nōn lēgisse turpe utrīque nostrūm est.

XLII. CICERO IN FAVOR WITH CAESAR (*Fam.* 5. 10 b).

Vatīnius Cicerōnī Suō S.

Ego post supplicātiōnēs mihi dēcrētās in Dalmatiam profectus sum; sex oppida vī oppūgnandō cēpī, ūnum hōc, quod erat māximum, quater ā mē iam captum. Quattuor enim turrīs et quattuor mūrōs cēpī et arcem eōrum tōtam, ex quā mē nivēs, frīgora, imbrēs dētrūsērunt indīgnēque, mī Cicerō, oppidum captum et bellum

14. **in consilium iri**, *that the jury should deliberate upon its verdict.* 18. **bellum tibicinem**, *a skillful flute-player.* — **sat**, = *satis; fairly, moderately.* 19. **Sardos . . . nequiorem**: Sardinian slaves were held in but slight esteem at Rome. 21. **salaconis**, *braggart.* — **iniquitatem**, *unreasonableness.* — **Catonem**: Fadius had taken part in the pamphleteering war which followed the death of Cato and in which Cicero and Brutus had also written on the one side, and Caesar and Hirtius on the other.

XLII. Vatinius, the unscrupulous tool of Caesar, was now governor of Illyricum. Cicero had made a bitter attack upon him in 56 B.C. in the *Oratio in Vatinium*, but two years later defended him at the urgent request of Caesar, in a speech

cōnfectum relinquere sum coāctus. Quā rē tē rogō, sī opus erit, ad Caesarem meam causam agās mēque tibi in omnīs partīs dēfendendum putēs hōc exīstimāns, nēminem tē tuī amantiōrem habēre. Valē. Data Nōnīs Decembribus, Narōnā.

XLIII. THE SPEECH FOR DEIOTARUS (*Fam.* 9. 12).

Cicerō Dolābellae.

Grātulor Bāiīs nostrīs, sī quidem, ut scrībis, salūbrēs repente factae sunt, nisi forte tē amant et tibi adsentantur et tam diū dum tū ades sunt oblītae suī. Quod quidem sī ita est, minimē mīror caelum etiam et terrās vim suam, sī tibi ita conveniat, dīmittere. Ōrātiunculam prō Dēiotarō quam requīrēbās habēbam mēcum, quod nōn putāram. Itaque eam tibi mīsī. Quam velim sīc legās ut causam tenuem et inopem nec scrīptiōne māgnō opere dignam. Sed ego hospitī veterī et amīcō mūnusculum

now lost, against the charge of *ambitus* brought by Licinius Calvus. 8. **ad**, = *apud*. 9. **in omnis partis**, = *omni ratione*.

XLIII. P. Cornelius Dolabella, to whom this letter was addressed, had been Tullia's third husband, but was divorced from her in 46 B.C. 5. **si . . . conveniat**, *if it suits your pleasure*.—**Oratiunculam pro Deiotaro**: this speech is known to us as the *Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro;* Deiotarus, the Galatian tetrarch, had been accused of having attempted to murder Caesar, before whom and in whose house the case was tried. This was Cicero's last plea as an advocate. 6. **habebam mecum**: Cicero was doubtless writing from one of his country seats. 9. **hospiti**: Deiotarus had offered the help of his army to Cicero and had otherwise been of service to him during the term of his administration in Cilicia, and Cicero in mock disparagement of his speech says that he had only committed it to writing because he wished to send a copy

mittere voluī levidēnse crassō fīlō, cūius modī ipsīus solent esse mūnera. Tū velim animō sapientī fortīque sīs, ut tua moderātiō et gravitās aliōrum īnfāmet iniūriam.

XLIV. CONSUL FOR HALF A DAY (*Fam.* 7. 30. 1).

Cicerō Curiō S. D.

Ego vērō iam tē nec hortor nec rogō ut domum redeās; quīn hinc ipse ēvolāre cupiō et aliquō pervenīre, 'ubi nec Pelopidārum nōmen nec facta audiam.' Incrēdibile est quam turpiter mihi facere videar, quī hīs rēbus intersim. Nē tū vidēris multō ante prōvīdisse quid impendēret tum cum hinc profūgistī. Quamquam haec etiam audītū acerba sunt, tamen audīre tolerābilius est quam vidēre. In campō certē nōn fuistī cum hōrā secundā comitiīs quaestōriīs īnstitūtīs sella Q. Māximī, quem illī cōnsulem esse dīcēbant, posita esset, quō mor-

to his old friend. 10. **levidense crasso filo**, *slight and of coarse texture;* the metaphor is from spinning. 12. **infamet**, *may bring into ill repute by contrast.*

XLIV. Written early in January, 44 B.C. 2. **quin**, = *quin etiam.* 3. **ubi . . . audiam**: the source of the quotation is not known, but the reference is to Caesar and the Caesarians. The house of Pelops, of which were Atreus, Thyestes, Aegisthus, Agamemnon, Clytemnestra, and Orestes, was typical of monstrous crime and inhuman wrong. 5. **Ne**, *really.* 8. **hora secunda**, i.e. between eight and nine o'clock; the *comitia* were called together at daybreak. 9. **comitiis quaestoriis**: the quaestors were regularly elected by the *comitia tributa* in the summer and entered into office on December 5th, but the election of 45 B.C. had been postponed to December 31st. — **sella**, sc. *curulis.* 10. **illi**, the followers of Caesar. For the greater part of the year 45 B.C. Caesar had been sole consul, but in October he resigned and nominated Q. Fabius Maximus and C.

tuō nūntiātō sella sublāta est. Ille autem, quī comitiīs tribūtīs esset auspicātus, centuriāta habuit, cōnsulem hōrā septimā renūntiāvit, quī ūsque ad Kalendās Iān. esset, quae erant futūrae māne postrīdiē. Ita Canīniō cōnsule scītō nēminem prandisse. Nihil tamen eō cōnsule malī factum est. Fuit enim mīrificā vigilantiā, quī suō tōtō cōnsulātū somnum nōn vīderit.

XLV. CICERO INTERCEDES FOR A PIRATE (*Fam.* 5. 10 a).

Vatīnius Cicerōnī Suō S.

S. V. B. E. E. Q. V. Dē Dionȳsiō tuō adhūc nihil extrīcō, et eō minus quod mē frīgus Dalmaticum, quod illinc ēiēcit, etiam hīc refrīgerāvit; sed tamen nōn dēsistam quīn illum aliquandō ēruam. Sed tamen omnia mihi dūra imperās. Dē Catīliō nesciō quid ad mē scrīpsistī dēprecātiōnis dīligentissimae. Apage tē cum nostrō Sex. Servīliō! Nam mehercule ego quoque

Trebonius to serve for the three months that remained; it is the constitutionality of Caesar's nomination of magistrates that Cicero questions in *quem . . . dicebant.* 11. **Ille,** Caesar. 12. **esset auspicatus,** *had taken the auspices.* — **centuriata,** i.e. the *comitia centuriata* for the election of a *consul suffectus;* the term of office would be but a few hours since the consuls for the new year would enter into office at midnight, but the possession of the chief magistracy for even so short a time was held an honor. 13. **hora septima,** about one o'clock. — **renuntiavit,** *announced the election of.*

XLV. The interest of this letter is due chiefly to the fact that it is the self-righteous Cicero who is reproved by the scapegrace Vatinius. 1. **S. V. B. E. E. Q. V.,** *si vales, bene est; ego quoque valeo.* — **Dionysio,** the runaway librarian. 2. **extrico,** *find out.* 5. **Catilio,** probably an exiled Pompeian who in his desperation had turned pirate. 6. **Apage te,** *get out.* 7. **Sex. Servilio,** un-

illum amō. Sed hūiusce modī vōs clientīs, hūius modī causās recipitis? Hominem ūnum omnium crūdēlissimum, quī tot ingenuōs, mātrēs familiās, cīvīs Rōmānōs occīdit, abripuit, disperdidit, regiōnēs vāstāvit? Sīmius, nōn sēmissis homō, contrā mē arma tulit et eum bellō cēpī. Sed tamen, mī Cicerō, quid facere possum? Omnia mehercule cupiō quae tū mihi imperās. Meam animadversiōnem et supplicium, quō ūsūrus eram in eum quem cēpissem, remittō tibi et condōnō. Quid illīs respondēre possum quī ob sua bona dīrepta, nāvīs expūgnātās, frātrēs, līberōs, parentēs occīsōs āctiōnēs expostulant? Sī meherculēs Appī ōs habērem, in cūius locum suffectus sum, tamen hōc sustinēre nōn possem. Quid ergō est? Faciam omnia sēdulō quae tē sciam velle. Dēfenditur ā Q. Volusiō, tuō discipulō, sī forte ea rēs poterit adversāriōs fugāre. In eō māxima spēs est. Nōs, sī quid erit istīc opus, dēfendēs. Caesar adhūc mihi iniūriam facit; dē meīs supplicātiōnibus et rēbus gestīs Dalmaticīs adhūc nōn refert, quasi vērō nōn iūstissimī triumphī in Dalmatiā rēs gesserim. Nam sī hōc exspectandum est, dum tōtum bellum cōnficiam, vīgintī oppida sunt Dalmatiae antīqua; quae ipsī sibi adscīvērunt, amplius sexāgintā. Haec nisi omnia expūgnō, sī mihi supplicātiōnēs nōn dēcernuntur, longē aliā condiciōne ego sum ac cēterī imperātōrēs.

known. 8. **vos**, *you Pompeians.* 11. **Simius**, *ape.* 12. **semissis**, *worth a cent;* gen. of value. 18. **actiones expostulant**, *demand that he be brought to trial.* 19. **mehercules**: *mehercule* is preferred by Cicero. — **Appi**, Cicero's predecessor in Cilicia; at his death Vatinius had taken his place in the college of augurs. 26. **Dalmaticis**, = *in Dalmatia.* — **refert**, sc. *ad senatum.* 27. **triumphi**, gen. of quality.

XLVI. A DEARTH OF WIT AT ROME (*Fam.* 7. 31).

Cicerō Curiō S. D.

Facile perspēxī ex tuīs litterīs, quod semper studuī, et mē ā tē plūrimī fierī et tē intellegere quam mihi cārus essēs. Quod quoniam uterque nostrūm cōnsecūtus est, reliquum est ut officiīs certēmus inter nōs, quibus aequō animō vel vincam tē vel vincar abs tē. Acīliō nōn fuisse necesse meās darī litterās facile patior. Sulpicī tibi operam intellegō ex tuīs litterīs nōn multum opus fuisse propter tuās rēs ita contrāctās ut, quem ad modum scrībis, nec caput nec pedēs. Equidem vellem utī pedēs habērent, ut aliquandō redīrēs. Vidēs enim exāruisse iam veterem urbānitātem, ut Pompōnius noster suō iūre possit dīcere,

Nisi nōs paucī retineāmus glōriam antīquam Atticam.

Ergō is tibi, nōs eī succēdimus. Vēnī igitur, quaesō, nē tamen sēmen urbānitātis ūnā cum rē pūblicā intereat.

XLVI. 5. **Acilio**: Curius was living at Patrae as a banker and broker (*negotiator*), and Cicero had given him a letter of introduction to Acilius, who had recently succeeded Sulpicius as governor of Achaia. The friendship of the provincial governor was of supreme importance to the capitalist or financial agent who had made investments away from Rome, since his great power enabled him to enforce the unequal contracts which made this business so inordinately lucrative. He usually shared in the spoils. 9. **nec . . . pedes**, sc. *haberent*. 10. **exaruisse**, *has dried up*. 11. **Pomponius**: the quotation is said to be from L. Pomponius of Bononia, the writer who gave an artistic form to the Atellan farces; but Cicero seems to have had Atticus in mind.

XLVII. THE IDES OF MARCH
(*Fam.* 6. 15).

Cicerō Basilō S.

Tibi grātulor, mihi gaudeō; tē amō, tua tueor; ā tē amārī et quid agās quidque agātur certior fierī volō.

XLVIII. A STUDENT AT ATHENS
(*Fam.* 12. 16. 1, 2).

Trebōnius Cicerōnī S.

S. V. B. Athēnās vēnī a. d. XI. Kal. Iūn. atque ibi, quod māximē optābam, vīdī fīlium tuum, dēditum optimīs studiīs summāque modestiae fāmā. Quā ex rē quantam voluptātem cēperim scīre potes etiam mē tacente. Nōn enim nescīs quantī tē faciam et quam prō nostrō veterrimō vērissimōque amōre omnibus tuīs etiam minimīs commodīs, nōn modo tantō bonō gaudeam.

XLVII. In this note Cicero congratulates one of Caesar's assassins on his deed. Basilus had served on Caesar's staff in Gaul; he was led to join the conspiracy against his old commander by resentment that a province had not been granted him at the expiration of his year of office as praetor for 45 B.C.

XLVIII. Written from Athens May 25th, 44 B.C. Trebonius had been a *legatus* under Caesar in Gaul, and had been appointed by him one of the consuls for 45 B.C.; but he too joined the conspiracy against his benefactor. He was not one of the actual murderers, but had the humaner part of keeping Antony from the scene. He was now on his way to Asia, which had been assigned to him as his province. 1. **S. V. B.**, *si vales, bene.* 2. **deditum . . . fama**: Trebonius was either deceiving or deceived, for we know that the young Cicero was neither the diligent student nor the moral paragon he paints him. 7. **bono**, *blessing*, i.e. in having a

Nōlī putāre, mī Cicerō, mē hōc auribus tuīs dare. Nihil adulēscente tuō, atque adeō nostrō — nihil enim mihi ā tē potest esse sēiūnctum — aut amābilius omnibus iīs quī Athēnīs sunt est aut studiōsius eārum artium quās tū māximē amās, hōc est, optimārum. Itaque tibi, quod vērē facere possum, libenter quoque grātulor nec minus etiam nōbīs, quod eum quem necesse erat dīligere, quāliscumque esset, tālem habēmus ut libenter quoque dīligāmus. Quī cum mihi in sermōne iniēcisset sē velle Asiam vīsere, nōn modo invītātus, sed etiam rogātus est ā mē ut id potissimum nōbīs obtinentibus prōvinciam faceret. Cui nōs et cāritāte et amōre tuum officium praestātūrōs nōn dēbēs dubitāre. Illud quoque erit nōbīs cūrae, ut Cratippus ūnā cum eō sit, nē putēs in Asiā fēriātum illum ab iīs studiīs in quae tuā cohortātiōne incitātur futūrum. Nam illum parātum, ut videō, et ingressum plēnō gradū cohortārī nōn intermittēmus, quō in diēs longius discendō exercendōque sē prōcēdat.

XLIX. A POINT OF LAW (*Fam.* 7. 22).

Cicerō Trebātiō S.

Inlūserās herī inter scyphōs quod dīxeram contrōversiam esse possetne hērēs, quod fūrtum anteā factum esset, fūrtī rēctē agere. Itaque etsī domum bene pōtus

model son. 9. **atque adeo**, *or rather*. 16. **iniecisset**, *had mentioned*. 19. **nos . . . praestaturos**: notice the acc. and inf. for a *quin* clause. 21. **Cratippus**, a Peripatetic philosopher. 22. **feriatum . . . futurum**, *is going to rest*. 24. **pleno gradu**, *with rapid progress*, lit. *at a quick step*.

XLIX. 1. **inter scyphos**, *over the wine;* the *scyphus* was a two-handled beaker. 2. **antea**, i.e. before his succession to the property. 3. **furti**, gen. of the charge.—**agere**,

sērōque redieram, tamen id caput ubi haec contrōversia est notāvī et dēscrīptum tibi mīsī, ut scīrēs id quod tū nēminem sēnsisse dīcēbās Sex. Aelium, M'. Mānīlium, M. Brūtum sēnsisse. Ego tamen Scaevolae et Tēstae adsentior.

L. BRUTUS AND CASSIUS DEFY ANTONY (*Fam.* 11. 3).

Brūtus et Cassius Pr. S. D. Antōniō Cōs.

S. V. B. Litterās tuās lēgimus, simillimās ēdictī tuī, contumēliōsās, minācēs, minimē dīgnās quae ā tē nōbīs mitterentur. Nōs, Antōnī, tē nūllā lacessiimus iniūriā neque mīrātūrum crēdidimus, sī praetōrēs et eā dīgnitāte hominēs aliquid ēdictō postulāssēmus ā cōnsule; quod sī indīgnāris ausōs esse id facere, concēde nōbīs ut doleāmus nē hōc quidem abs tē Brūtō et Cassiō tribuī. Nam dē dīlēctibus habitīs et pecūniīs imperātīs, exercitibus sollicitātīs et nūntiīs trāns mare missīs quod tē questum esse negās, nōs quidem tibi crēdimus optimō

bring suit. 4. **caput**, *section*, evidently of some law book; Aelius, Manilius, Brutus, and Scaevola had been eminent as jurists, and all had written legal commentaries. 7. **Testae**, Trebatius himself.

L. Written August 4th, 44 B.C. **Pr.** (greeting), *praetores*. 1. **edicti**, *manifesto*. 4. **miraturum**, sc. *te*. — **ea dignitate**, abl. of quality with *homines*. 7. **hoc**, i.e. the request contained in their manifesto. What it was is not known, but perhaps they had asked to be allowed to resign the praetorship. — **Bruto et Cassio**: the names seem to have been used instead of *nobis* to contrast their claim upon him as individuals with their claim as magistrates. 8. **dilectibus . . . missis**: Brutus and Cassius were reported to be engaged in preparations for seizing the provinces of Macedonia and Syria, which had been promised to them respectively, but had been granted in June to Antonius and

animō tē fēcisse, sed tamen neque agnōscimus quicquam eōrum et tē mīrāmur, cum haec reticueris, nōn potuisse continēre īrācundiam tuam quīn nōbīs dē morte Caesaris obicerēs. Illud vērō quem ad modum ferundum sit tūte cōgitā, nōn licēre praetōribus concordiae ac lībertātis causā per ēdictum dē suō iūre dēcēdere, quīn cōnsul arma minētur. Quōrum fīdūciā nihil est quod nōs terreās. Neque enim decet aut convenit nōbīs perīculō ūllī submittere animum nostrum neque est Antōniō postulandum ut iīs imperet quōrum operā līber est. Nōs sī alia hortārentur ut bellum cīvīle suscitāre vellēmus, litterae tuae nihil prōficerent. Nūlla enim minantis auctōritās apud līberōs est. Sed pulchrē intellegis nōn posse nōs quōquam impellī, et fortassis eā rē mināciter agis, ut iūdicium nostrum metus videātur. Nōs in hāc sententiā sumus ut tē cupiāmus in līberā rē pūblicā māgnum atque honestum esse, vocēmus tē ad nūllās inimīcitiās, sed tamen plūris nostram lībertātem quam tuam amīcitiam aestimēmus. Tū etiam atque etiam vidē quid suscipiās, quid sustinēre possīs neque quam diū vīxerit Caesar, sed quam nōn diū rēgnārit fac cōgitēs. Deōs quaesumus, cōnsilia tua reī pūblicae salūtāria sint ac tibi; sī minus, ut salvā atque honestā rē pūblicā tibi quam minimum noceant optāmus. Prīdiē Nōn. Sext.

Dolabella. The sequel abundantly substantiated this report, and their present denial (*neque agnoscimus quicquam eorum*) must have been insincere. 11. **agnoscimus,** *acknowledge, own.* 16. **de . . . decedere,** *to relinquish their authority.* 20. **opera,** i.e. in the assassination of Caesar. 23. **pulchre,** *perfectly.* 25. **iudicium,** *decision, resolve.* 27. **vocemus,** *challenge;* notice the asyndeton.

LI. A FAITHFUL FRIEND
(*Fam.* 11. 28).

Matius Cicerōnī S.

Māgnam voluptātem ex tuīs litterīs cēpī, quod quam spērāram atque optāram habēre tē dē mē opīniōnem cōgnōvī. Dē quā etsī nōn dubitābam, tamen quia māximī aestimābam, ut incorrupta manēret labōrābam. Cōnscius autem mihi eram nihil ā mē commissum esse quod bonī cūiusquam offenderet animum. Eō minus crēdēbam plūrimīs atque optimīs artibus ōrnātō tibi temerē quicquam persuādērī potuisse, praesertim in quem mea prōpēnsa et perpetua fuisset atque esset benevolentia. Quod quoniam ut voluī sciō esse, respondēbō crīminibus quibus tū prō mē, ut pār erat tuā singulārī bonitāte et amīcitiā nostrā, saepe restitistī. Nōta enim mihi sunt quae in mē post Caesaris mortem contulerint. Vitiō mihi dant quod mortem hominis necessāriī graviter ferō atque eum quem dīlēxī perīsse indīgnor; āiunt enim patriam amīcitiae praepōnendam esse, proinde ac sī iam vīcerint obitum ēius reī pūblicae fuisse ūtilem. Sed nōn agam astūtē. Fateor mē ad

LI. Written at the end of August, 44 B.C. Cicero had heard from Trebatius that Matius complained that he had unjustly criticised the attitude the latter maintained toward the murderers of Caesar, and had written to Matius to defend himself. This is Matius' reply. 9. **propensa**, *spontaneous.* 11. **par**, *fit, meet.* 14. **contulerint**: the subj. is used as if in an ind. question with *notum est;* with the personal construction (*nota sunt*) *quae* is the relative, not the interrogative, and the ind. would be regular. — **dant**, *impute.* 17. **proinde . . . vicerint**, *just as if they had really demonstrated.* 18. **agam astute**, *quibble.*

istum gradum sapientiae nōn pervēnisse. Neque enim Caesarem in dissēnsiōne cīvīlī sum secūtus, sed amīcum, quamquam rē offendēbar, tamen nōn dēseruī neque bellum umquam cīvīle aut etiam causam dissēnsiōnis probāvī, quam etiam nāscentem exstinguī summē studuī. Itaque in victōriā hominis necessāriī neque honōris neque pecūniae dulcēdine sum captus, quibus praemiīs reliquī, minus apud eum quam ego cum possent, immoderātē sunt abūsī. Atque etiam rēs familiāris mea lēge Caesaris dēminūta est, cūius beneficiō plērīque quī Caesaris morte laetantur remānsērunt in cīvitāte. Cīvibus victīs ut parcerētur aequē ac prō meā salūte labōrāvī. Possum igitur, quī omnīs voluerim incolumīs, eum ā quō id impetrātum est perīsse nōn indīgnārī, cum praesertim īdem hominēs illī et invidiae et exitiō fuerint? 'Plectēris ergō,' inquiunt, 'quoniam factum nostrum improbāre audēs.' Ō superbiam inaudītam, aliōs in facinore glōriārī, aliīs nē dolēre quidem impūnītē licēre! At haec etiam servīs semper lībera fuērunt, ut timērent, gaudērent, dolērent suō potius quam alterius arbitriō, quae nunc, ut quidem istī dictitant lībertātis auctōrēs, metū nōbīs extorquēre cōnantur. Sed nihil agunt. Nūllīus umquam perīculī terrōribus ab officiō aut ab hūmānitāte

19. **gradum**, *height*. 21. **re**, *his action*. 23. **summe**, *zealously*. 27. **lege**: this regulated the investment of capital. 28. **cuius**, sc. *legis*. 33. **illi**, i.e. *Caesari*; the very men whose treatment at Caesar's hands had made him unpopular with his own followers (*invidiae*) conspired to murder him (*exitio*). — **Plecteris**, *you shall smart for it*. 36. **impunite**, = *impune*. 39. **ut . . . dictitant**, *to judge from what they say*. — **metu**, *intimidation*. 40. **nihil agunt**, *they effect nothing, it is of no use*. 41. **ab . . . descīscam**, *swerve from the path of*.

dēscīscam. Numquam enim honestam mortem fugiendam, saepe etiam oppetendam putāvī. Sed quid mihi suscēnsent sī id optō, ut paeniteat eōs suī factī? Cupiō enim Caesaris mortem omnibus esse acerbam. 'At dēbeō prō cīvīlī parte rem pūblicam velle salvam.' Id quidem mē cupere, nisi et ante ācta vīta et reliqua mea spēs tacente mē probat, dīcendō vincere nōn postulō. Quā rē māiōrem in modum tē rogō ut rem potiōrem ōrātiōne dūcās mihique, sī sentīs expedīre rēctē fierī, crēdās nūllam commūniōnem cum improbīs esse posse. An quod adulēscēns praestitī, cum etiam errāre cum excūsātiōne possem, id nunc aetāte praecipitātā commūtem ac mē ipse retexam? Nōn faciam neque quod displiceat committam, praeterquam quod hominis mihi coniūnctissimī ac virī amplissimī doleō gravem cāsum. Quod sī aliter essem animātus, numquam quod facerem negārem, nē et in peccandō improbus et in dissimulandō timidus ac vānus exīstimārer. 'At lūdōs quōs Caesaris victōriae Caesar adulēscēns fēcit cūrāvī.' At id ad prīvātum officium, nōn ad statum reī pūblicae pertinet. Quod tamen mūnus et hominis amīcissimī memoriae atque honōribus praestāre etiam mortuī dēbuī et optimae speī adulēscentī ac dignissimō Caesare petentī ne-

46. **pro civili parte**, *as a citizen.* 47. **reliqua**, *for the future.* 50. **expedire recte fieri**, *it is expedient that the right should prevail.* 53. **praecipitata**, *is drawing to a close.* 54. **me ipse retexam**, *become another man.* 58. **improbus, timidus, vanus**, *a knave, a coward, a liar.* 59. **ludos**: the *Ludi Victoriae Caesaris* or *Ludi Veneris Genetricis* had been vowed by Julius Caesar at Pharsalus, and were celebrated this year by Octavian (*Caesar adulescens*). 64. **dignissimo Caesare**: Matius was thinking of Octavian as Caesar's adopted son and

gāre nōn potuī. Vēnī etiam cōnsulis Antōnī domum saepe salūtandī causā, ad quem quī mē parum patriae amantem esse exīstimant rogandī quidem aliquid aut auferendī causā frequentīs ventitāre reperiēs. Sed quae haec est adrogantia, quod Caesar numquam interpellāvit quīn quibus vellem atque etiam quōs ipse non dīligēbat tamen iīs ūterer, eōs quī mihi amīcum ēripuērunt carpendō mē efficere cōnārī nē quōs velim dīligam? Sed nōn vereor nē aut meae vītae modestia parum valitūra sit in posterum contrā falsōs rūmōrēs, aut nē etiam iī quī mē nōn amant propter meam in Caesarem cōnstantiam nōn mālint meī quam suī similīs amīcōs habēre. Mihi quidem sī optāta contingent, quod reliquum est vītae in ōtiō Rhodī dēgam; sīn cāsus aliquis interpellārit, ita erō Rōmae ut rēctē fierī semper cupiam. Trebātiō nostrō māgnās agō grātiās, quod tuum ergā mē animum simplicem atque amīcum aperuit et quod eum quem semper libenter dīlēxī quō magis iūre colere atque observāre dēbērem fēcit. Bene valē et mē dīlige.

LII. TIRO TURNS FARMER
(from *Fam.* 16. 21. 7).

Ēmisse tē praedium vehementer gaudeō fēlīciterque tibi rem istam ēvenīre cupiō. Hōc locō mē tibi grātu-

heir. 65. **Veni etiam**, *they make it a ground of complaint also that I visit.* 69. **quod . . . uterer**, parenthetical, *quod* having for its antecedent *eos . . . diligam*, which is explanatory of *adrogantia: while Caesar never stood in the way of my associating with whom I pleased.* 72. **carpendo me**, *by traducing me.* 81. **simplicem**, *sincere.* 83. **Bene vale**, for the Ciceronian *vale.*

LII. From a letter from the young Marcus to Tiro. 1. **praedium**, *farm.* 2. **Hoc loco**, i.e. at

lārī nōlī mīrārī, eōdem enim ferē locō tū quoque ēmisse tē fēcistī mē certiōrem. Habēs. Dēpōnendae tibi sunt urbānitātēs; rūsticus Rōmānus factus es. Quō modō ego mihi nunc ante oculōs tuum iūcundissimum cōnspectum prōpōnō? Videor enim vidēre ementem tē rūsticās rēs, cum vīlicō loquentem, in laciniā servantem ex mēnsā secundā sēmina.

LIII. THE COMPANY MAKES THE DINNER (*Fam.* 9. 24. 2, 3).

Tē ad cēnās itāre dēsīsse molestē ferō, māgnā enim tē dēlectātiōne et voluptāte prīvāstī; deinde etiam vereor — licet enim vērum dīcere — nē nesciō quid illud quod solēbās dēdiscās et oblīvīscāre, cēnulās facere. Nam sī tum cum habēbās quōs imitārēre nōn multum prōficiēbās, quid nunc tē factūrum putem? Spurinna quidem, cum eī rem dēmōnstrāssem et vītam tuam superiōrem exposuissem, māgnum perīculum summae reī pūblicae dēmōnstrābat, nisi ad superiōrem cōnsuētūdinem tum cum Favōnius flāret revertissēs; hōc tem-

the end of my letter. 4. **Habes,** *Well, you are now a landed gentleman.* 8. **vilico,** *steward, overseer.* — **lacinia,** *the corner of your toga.* 9. **mensa secunda,** *dessert.* The dinner among the Romans was divided into *promulsis*, *cena* proper, and *secunda mensa.* — **semina,** i.e. of the fruit served with the dessert.

LIII. From a letter to Paetus. 1. **ad . . . desisse,** *have given over your custom of dining out; itare* is the freq. of *ire.* 3. **ne . . . facere,** *lest you unlearn and forget the little you did know about giving dinners;* the tone of raillery results from the slighting use of *nescio quid* and of the dim. *cenulas.* 5. **tum . . . imitarere,** i.e. before Caesar's assassination, when Hirtius and Dolabella were giving dinner parties. 6. **Spurinna,** the soothsayer who warned Caesar to beware of the Ides of March. 10. **Favonius,** the west

pore ferrī posse, sī forte tū frīgus ferre nōn possēs. Sed mehercule, mī Paete, extrā iocum moneō tē, quod pertinēre ad beātē vīvendum arbitror, ut cum virīs bonīs, iūcundīs, amantibus tuī vīvās. Nihil est aptius vītae, nihil ad beātē vīvendum accommodātius. Nec id ad voluptātem referō, sed ad commūnitātem vītae atque victūs remissiōnemque animōrum, quae māximē sermōne efficitur familiārī, quī est in convīviīs dulcissimus, ut sapientius nostrī quam Graecī. Illī *συμπόσια* aut *συνδειπνα*, id est, compōtātiōnēs aut concēnātiōnēs, nōs 'convīvia,' quod tum māximē simul vīvitur. Vidēs ut tē philosophandō revocāre cōner ad cēnās. Cūrā ut valeās. Id forīs cēnitandō facillimē cōnsequēre.

LIV. THE BATTLE AT FORUM GALLORUM (*Fam.* 10. 30).

Galba Cicerōnī S.

A. d. XVII. Kal. Māiās, quō diē Pānsa in castrīs Hīrtī

wind, the herald of spring, also called by the Romans by its Greek name *Zephyrus;* it began to blow about Feb. 10th. 16. **vitae atque victus**: the former represents life in its spiritual aspect, *the conduct of life;* the latter in its material aspect, with reference to the *necessities of life.* 19. **συμπόσια, σύνδειπνα**, translated by *compotationes, concenationes.*

LIV. Written before Mutina, April 16th, 43 B.C. The writer had been a *legatus* under Caesar in Gaul, and later a conspirator against him, and was the great-grandfather of the Emperor Galba. He was now serving under Hirtius, one of the consuls for this year, who had undertaken with Octavian to raise the siege of Mutina, where D. Brutus was finding it difficult to hold out against the forces of Antony. On receipt of the news of the approach of the other consular army under Pansa, Antony had sent a detachment to intercept it, and the battle described in Galba's letter en-

erat futūrus, cum quō ego eram — nam eī obviam prōcesseram mīlia passuum centum, quō mātūrius venīret —, Antōnius legiōnēs ēdūxit duās, secundam et quīntam trīcēsimam, et cohortīs praetōriās duās, ūnam suam, alteram Sīlānī, ēvocātōrum partem. Ita obviam vēnit nōbīs, quod nōs quattuor legiōnēs tīrōnum habēre sōlum arbitrābātur. Sed noctū, quō tūtius venīre in castra possēmus, legiōnem Mārtiam, cui ego praeesse solēbam, et duās cohortīs praetōriās mīserat Hīrtius nōbīs. Cum equitēs Antōnī appāruissent, continērī neque legiō Mārtia neque cohortēs praetōriae potuērunt, quās sequī coepimus coāctī, quoniam retinēre eās nōn potuerāmus. Antōnius ad Forum Gallōrum suās cōpiās continēbat neque scīrī volēbat sē legiōnēs habēre; tantum equitātum et levem armātūram ostendēbat. Posteā quam vīdit sē invītō legiōnem īre Pānsa, sequī sē duās legiōnēs iussit tīrōnum. Posteā quam angustiās palūdis et silvārum trānsiimus, aciēs est īnstrūcta ā nōbīs XII. cohortium; nōndum vēnerant legiōnēs duae. Repente Antōnius in aciem suās cōpiās dē vīcō prōdūxit et sine morā concur-

sued. The last of Cicero's orations that has come down to us, the *Fourteenth Philippic*, was delivered April 22d, while a motion for a public thanksgiving (*supplicatio*) for this victory was being debated in the Senate. 2. **cum quo**: the antecedent is *Pansa*, not *Hirti*. 4. **quintam tricesimam**, sc. *et*. 5. **cohortis praetorias**: the *cohors praetoria* was the *body guard* of a general. 6. **evocatorum**, *the veterans;* the term is used of those who having served the full time required by law, enlist as volunteers. 7. **tironum**, *raw recruits*. 10. **duas cohortis praetorias**, his own and that of Octavian. 14. **Forum Gallorum**, between Mutina and Bononia. 16. **levem armaturam**, = *velites*. 18. **angustias . . . silvarum**, *the defile between the swamp and the woods*. 19. **XII. cohortium**, the ten of the *legio Martia* and the two *cohortes praetoriae*. 20. **legiones duae**, sc. *tironum*. 21. **vico**, i.e.

rit. Prīmō ita pūgnātum est ut ācrius nōn posset ex utrāque parte pūgnārī. Etsī dexterius cornū, in quō ego eram cum Mārtiae legiōnis cohortibus octō, impetū prīmō fugāverat legiōnem xxxv. Antōnī, ut amplius passūs D. ultrā aciem, quō locō steterat, prōcesserit. Itaque cum equitēs nostrum cornū circumīre vellent, recipere mē coepī et levem armātūram oppōnere Maurōrum equitibus, nē āversōs nostrōs adgrederentur. Interim videō mē esse inter Antōniānōs Antōniumque post mē esse aliquantō. Repente equum immīsī ad eam legiōnem tīrōnum quae veniēbat ex castrīs scūtō reiectō. Antōniānī mē īnsequī; nostrī pīla conicere velle. Ita nesciō quō fātō sum servātus, quod sum citō ā nostrīs cōgnitus. In ipsā Aemiliā, ubi cohors Caesaris praetōria erat, diū pūgnātum est. Cornū sinisterius, quod erat īnfīrmius, ubi Mārtiae legiōnis duae cohortēs erant et cohors praetōria, pedem referre coepērunt quod ab equitātū circumībantur, quō vel plūrimum valet Antōnius. Cum omnēs sē recēpissent nostrī ōrdinēs, recipere mē novissimus coepī ad castra. Antōnius tamquam victor castra putāvit sē posse capere; quō cum vēnit, complūrīs ibi āmīsit nec ēgit quicquam.

Audītā rē Hīrtius cum cohortibus xx. veterānīs redeuntī Antōniō in sua castra occurrit cōpiāsque ēius omnīs dēlēvit fugāvitque eōdem locō ubi erat pūgnā-

Forum Gallorum. 23. **dexterius**, = *dextrum*, of which it is the comparative form. 32. **castris**, sc. *Pansae*. — **reiecto**, i.e. over the shoulder; this was done to prevent being mistaken by his own men for a foe, or to protect his back from the missiles of the pursuers. 35. **Aemilia**, sc. *via*; this crossed Cisalpine Gaul from Ariminum to Placentia, and is even now in use. 41. **novissimus**, *the last of all*. 46. **delevit**, *annihilated*.

tum, ad Forum Gallōrum. Antōnius cum equitibus hōrā noctis quārtā sē in castra sua ad Mutinam recēpit; Hīrtius in ea castra rediit unde Pānsa exierat, ubi duās legiōnēs relīquerat, quae ab Antōniō erant oppūgnātae. Sīc partem māiōrem suārum cōpiārum Antōnius āmīsit veterānārum, nec id tamen sine aliquā iactūrā cohortium praetōriārum nostrārum et legiōnis Mārtiae fierī potuit. Aquilae duae, sīgna LX. sunt relāta Antōnī. Rēs bene gesta est. A. d. XVI. Kal. Māi. ex castrīs.

52. **nec . . . potuit**: Galba apparently did not know that Pansa had received a mortal wound. Hirtius was killed in battle a few days later.

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